The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2712. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

The Military Weakness of the Liberals—Its Causes—Financial Promptitude of the Juarez Government—The Effect of the McLane Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

It has often been a subject of comment in the United States why the military movements of the Liberals in Mexico have not been more prompt and effective, as compared with those of the Church Party, and why, when raising large forces in various parts of the country as the Constitutional authorities have constantly been able to do, and their cause having so large a preponderance in the popular favor, they have not been able to sooner terminate a struggle which has agitated the country for such a length of time.

The reasons which afford the necessary explanation, though obvious to us here, are not equally understood abroad, and as they furnish matter bearing upon both the commercial and political interests of the United States, it is desirable that they should be set forth somewhat in detail, which I now propose to do.

It was NAPOLEON, I believe, who said, the first basis of military efficiency is money, the second is money, and the third is money. My explanation might stop with this simple quotation, and it would be nearly sufficient to fully account for any lack of efficiency on the Liberal side; but it would be neither complete nor satisfactory, nor would it accomplish the particular object I have in view, which is to shew that it is not only to the moral support which the European powers have given to the Church Government, but still more to the pecuniary hold which England, France and Spain have upon the revenues of this Republic, that is to be attributed the inability of the Liberal Party alone to terminate the existing struggle and restore the country to a durable peace.

The great weakness of the Constitutional Government is in its want of pecuniary resources applicable to war purposes, or resources that can be so applied without impairing its ability, at the same time, to meet its engagements with foreign Powers.

Let us look at the actual facts, as we find them at the present moment.

Vera Cruz is the seat of the Constitutional Government; it is the principal entrépôt of the country, and is the only positive source of reliance for the pecuniary support of the Government—the resources of the other ports of the Republic being required for the support of the different State Governments, and for the movements within their respective borders. The general taxes of the country, never easily collected or of much amount, are, of course, still less to be relied upon now, while the country is in a state of revolution. The revenue of the Custom-house of Vera Cruz is, therefore, the only reliance of the Constitutional Government. Let us see how much of that it has really been able to use. By a convention made some years since with England, there is pledged to that Government 25 per cent. of all duties of importation, whether by vessels of any nation, which is to be applied to meet the interest on Mexican Bonds to the amount of $21,208,250 held in England, and 16 per cent. to meet the interest and principal of a later English debt, amounting to $5,000,000, and called the English Convention debt. By a subsequent arrangement, an additional allowance of 8 per cent. was made to England, to meet arrearages of interest and installments on the bonded debt, which applies to duties of importation by all vessels *except* French vessels.

This makes 41 per cent. of the duties of importation by French vessels which has to be paid over, as collected, to the English Consul at this port, and 49 per cent. of the duties *by all other vessels*.

The Convention with England also provides that 5 per cent. of all tonnage dues, and 5 per cent. of all export duties, such as the export duty on silver, &c., shall also be applied to the payment of interest on her bonded debt.

To France there is pledged 25 per cent. of all importation duties on cargoes by French vessels, and 8 per cent. of the duties by vessels of all other nations. This arrangement, though more moderate than that with England, is still of itself sufficiently burdensome in times like these, when the Government is forced to meet extraordinary expenses.

To Spain there was also pledged, in the time of SANTA ANNA, 8 per cent. of all duties of importation, to be applied to the payment of interest and principal of what is called the Spanish Convention debt, and which consists of $6,563,500, including some $2,000,000 of claims which have been repeatedly declared to be fraudulent and spurious, but which Spain insists upon enforcing, for which reason, since the time of COMONFORT'S administration, this debt has been held in suspension, and the Liberal Government has refused to pay the portion of duties assigned to it until the whole amount of claims could be adjudicated upon honorable terms. The treaty recently concluded between Gen. ALMONTE, as the agent of the Church Government, and Spain, recognizes the whole of these fraudulent claims, and binds Mexico to their payment, whether valid or not, although they have twice before been admitted to be illegal and unjust, by Spanish Ministers sent here to adjust them.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, with the English and French Conventions, there has to be handed over to foreign Consuls 66 per cent. of all the duties of importation on merchandise by French vessels, *i. e.* 25 per cent. to France and 41 per cent. to England; and of importation duties on merchandise by *all other vessels*, 57 per cent., *i. e.* 49 per cent. to England and 8 per cent. to France: thus leaving to this Government but 34 per cent. clear of its importation duties by French vessels, and 43 per cent. by the vessels of all other nations.

In addition to this, it has to hand over the 5 per cent. on tonnage dues, and 5 per cent. on all export duties, assigned to England, as before stated, and has also to meet various temporary charges, as, for instance, one existing for some months past, but now nearly extinguished, of 10 per cent. on the importation duties by vessels of all nations, assigned for the repayment of money taken from the Mint of Guanajuato by one of the Liberal chiefs in the interior, under the supposition that it was a Reactionary fund, but which has been claimed as English property.

All these obligations upon its customs revenue the Constitutional Government has religiously complied with ever since its installation at this place in July, 1858.

Can as much be said of the so-called Church Government? And are we not forced to say that that Government has not only violated every foreign obligation of the Nation, but also added largely to the just claims of every European Power?

Even during the extreme want of the last siege of this place, when the Constitutional Government had at the moment not a dollar on hand to pay the garrison, the money lying in the vaults of the Custom-house belonging to the duties set aside for its foreign payments was sacredly left untouched.

Surely such persevering good faith towards its creditors speaks volumes for the *personnel* of the Liberal Government; and the more, when it is borne in mind that all this time the moral support of both England and France has been given to the opposite side and refused to this, and while GABRIAC, the French Minister, not content with a simple recognition, has made himself an active partisan in the struggle, and a powerful and unscrupulous one in favor of the Church, and against those who were seeking to reëstablish the supremacy of the Constitution.

Under such circumstances, a different course, at least towards the French, would certainly have been justifiable on the part of the Liberal Government.

The duties collected at the Custom-house o Vera Cruz, since the Constitutional Government has been located here, are as follows:

From Aug. 1, 1858, *to end of June*, 1859, 11 *months.*	
Tonnage dues	$17,381 05
Exportation duties	27,819 95
Importation duties	1,315,798 85
Additional duty, mejoras materials, 20 per cent.	235,929 66
Additional duty, internacion	153,345 03
Additional duty, contra registro	10,540 57
Total for 11 months	$1,760,815 11
From July 1, 1859, *to end of January*, 1860, 7 *months.*	
Tonnage dues	$14,689 87
Exportation duties	160,812 85
Importation duties	1,639,562 46
Additional duty, mejoras materials, 20 per cent.	305 900 52
Additional duty, internacion	158 731 85
Additional duty, contra registro	8,592 06
Total for 7 months	$2,288,289 61
Total for 11 months	1,760,815 11
Total for 18 months, viz.: Aug. 1, 1858, to Jan. 31, 1860	$4,049,104 72

Deduct from the above the percentages pledged to England and France, and which amount to over $2,000,000 out of the above $4,000,000, and it will be seen how slender have been the resources with which the Constitutional Government has maintained its position against revolution within and intrigues from without, and how limited have been its means for placing the Liberal forces in a position to act efficiently against the better disciplined and well-paid troops of the Church party.

But the amount remaining at the disposition of the Constitutional Government has not been even the sum which apparently remains after deducting the per centages pledged upon its foreign claims; there has still to be a further reduction made, the effect of the ruinous system introduced and encouraged by European merchants in this country, and rendered possible by the necessities of the Government—it is the prejudicial and unfair system of anticipating duties. The necessities of the Government are always great, and the merchants always willing to advance more or less, particularly as the profit is made to enure to the agency house here, and is unknown to the principals at home, at least in the great majority of instances. Duties are payable in two equal installments, one at end of forty days from date of discharge of vessel, and the other at the expiration of eighty days from same date. If no prior anticipations have already been made, these two payments are usually discounted by the merchants at some time during their term, at 10 or 12 per cent. off, which the Government is usually willing to allow. But more frequently anticipations in advance of arrival are sought by the Government, and sums of fifty to sixty thousand dollars are frequently raised out of the portion of the duties unencumbered, at from 20 to 25 per cent. discount on payments that will accrue on vessels likely to arrive in two, three or four months. Just before the siege of this place, at the end of March, the Government raised the sum of $200,000 from the merchants here by giving negotiable Custom-house orders or receipts at *thirty per cent. discount*, receivable on payments to be made at any time after May 1, inst.

Under this arrangement a merchant advancing $700, on say 1st April, received in return a negotiable Custom-house order for $1,000, good at any time after 1st May in payment of the portion of duties free to the Government, accruing on any vessel then arriving. Heretofore these receipts or orders have neither been negotiated nor openly bid for, but have been the subject of direct arrangement between any house applying, or to whom the Government might apply, and the Collector of the Customs or Minister of Treasury.

The evils of such a system, and its unfairness even when these orders are publicly disposed of, and are negotiable—for they are sure to fall into the hands of a few influential houses—are very evident, and it will at once be seen that nothing could be more prejudicial to legitimate trade and free competition, or more likely to injuriously affect our own trade with Mexico; but this is the system which, during a long series of years, has been fastened upon this country and encouraged by European Banking houses and importers, and it is the gains that these houses make in this way, out of the necessities of the different Governments which succeed each other, that has led them tacitly to throw their influence, and many times most actively too, against the cause of progress and order, and to rest contented under, and to rather encourage the continued revolutions that have taken place.

The loss of revenue sacrificed in this manner tells heavily at all times upon the resources of the General Government, but more particularly at the present time upon those of the Constitutional authorities who are now anxiously looking to the Government of the United States in the hope that by its aid it may be possible to bring this ruinous system to a close, and by creating new and enlarged commercial relations with the people of the United States, the European monopolies which have so long and so heavily weighed upon the commerce of the country may at last be broken up, and a more legitimate trade take their place. The amount now outstanding of anticipations made since the residence here of the Constitutional Government is about $350,000, which will mature during this and the next two month. This sum, with about $300,000 received from sales of Church property, added to the duties left after discounting to the merchants as above, and deducting the percentages allowed on foreign claims, constitute the entire receipts of the Constitutional Government during the eighteen months already mentioned. During this time it has sent large amounts to the interior, supported several expeditions fitted out from this State, sustained and successfully resisted two sieges of Vera Cruz, and carried on all the necessary machinery of Government. If so much has been accomplished with so little, it is not to be wondered at that the assistance expected from the United States under the Treaty is looked upon as most important, small though the sum may be.

Meanwhile the *Church Government*, by placing heavy additional duties on all merchandise passing into the interior, have raised a revenue probably nearly equal to the total amount of the duties imposed by the national tariff. But this they have applied exclusively to their own purposes, entirely ignoring the foreign claims upon the nation, which the legitimate authorities have constantly respected. Besides this source of income, the Miramon Government has drawn largely from the Church and has constantly raised large sums by forced loans and illegal exactions, all of which, as does the imposition of double duties, weighs the most heavily upon foreigners and foreign commerce.

The preceding statements clearly show that while England and France, (as of course, also, Spain,) have been giving all the moral support of their recognition and countenance, and the weight of their influence, to sustain the Government of the Church, which has been heaping only injuries upon their citizens and commerce; they have, also, at the same time, by means of their pecuniary hold upon the revenues of the Republic, effectually tied the hands of the Constitutional authorities, by exacting from them, in this time of national distress, the greater portion of the very resources which are necessary, not only for its daily existence, but also to enable it to restore the country to order, and acquire that position of stability in which alone it can permanently meet the national obligations.

England desires the payment of the interest and principal of the debt due to her citizens by Mexico, but she has really taken the very course best calculated to frustrate this end, for her moral support has been given to that party which not only does nothing towards meeting these obligations but is continually adding to the claims of British subjects, by fresh outrages and unlawful seizures of property; while from the legitimate Government, which manifests an unwavering disposition to meet its obligations, and does do so to the utmost extent of its receipts, she has exacted full pay ments at the very moment when by such act it is deprived of the means necessary to maintain its own existence and restore order, which are the fundamental conditions, not only of future payments of interest, but of any security for the principal of the English debt.

From the Custom-house of Vera Cruz there has been paid to England alone during the above-mentioned period of eighteen months, the sum of $1,431,908, and this notwithstanding the general distress of the whole country, and the vital importance which has constantly pressed upon the Constitutional Government of applying every dollar it could raise to the termination of the war.

This is apart from the sums that have been paid over by Tampico and other ports on the Gulf, as well as by the ports on the Pacific Coast.

Even when, before its recognition by the United States, the Constitutional Government sought to increase the receipts from Customs, and encourage commerce by a reduction of the existing rate of duties, and did decree a general reduction of 30 per cent. upon the then existing Tariff, England at once stepped in and, under threat of bombardment, compelled the Constitutional authorities to retract the decree and again restore the former rates, claiming that the pledge of duties to pay the interest and principal of her claims was made under a tariff of certain rate, and that that rate must be maintained. Is not this a point in which the United States have some interest? Are we to be shut out from the markets of Mexico because England insists upon a high tariff for the reason that the claims her merchants hold relieve them from the amount of half the duties under it, while the merchants of the United States have to pay the whole?

Under the present arrangement the English merchants who hold largely of the Mexican Bonds (originally sold in England, one-half at 50 cents and the other at 80 cents on the dollar,) have a secure monopoly of the Mexican trade. This is the practical result of the present mortgages upon the revenues of Mexico, and so it will remain unless our Government use its influence to obtain some different mode of payment for the foreign claims against Mexico, or, at least, assist the latter until she can be placed in such a position of stability and order that the revenues of the country will not be constantly consumed in war expenses, and the nationalization of the Church property, which the Constitutional Government has decreed, but lacks the power to enforce, can be carried to a practical and successful issue, and thus the means be provided for the entire payment of Mexico's European obligations.

England's policy with reference to Mexico would undoubtedly have been very different had not the Government at home relied so much upon the representations of its Ministers here, who, unfortunately, have too generally been under the influence of the few houses holding a monopoly of the trade of this country and interested in keeping the country in a disordered state; for while in that state competition was kept out, and better opportunities afforded for profitable speculations with the always needy and corrupt Governments which have successively arisen; or who have, like Mr. OTWAY, identified themselves with the Church party and lent all their influence against the popular Constitutional Government, or like Mr. MATTHEW, who in his haste to make peace before his successor should arrive and get the credit of it, has sought to force the Liberal party to become *illiberal* only that peace might be made, and because in no other way could he unite the minority of the people to the majority:—under these representations the influence of the English Government has really been thrown in a direction precisely contrary to the tendency of public opinion in England upon the subject of Mexican affairs.

The great mass of British merchants, not interested particularly in Mexican Bonds, nor in sustaining monopolies in this country, and looking only in a comprehensive manner to the general extension of England's trade with Mexico, have long since expressed themselves decidedly and fully in favor of a united policy with the United States of recognition and support of the Liberal Constitutional Government, and almost the entire Press, not excepting the *Post*, LORD PALMERSTON'S organ, has been open and unqualified in its advocacy of direct intervention by the United States, admitting that only by that power can the affairs of Mexico be desirably or permanently regulated.

Let the foreign debt of Mexico be paid off by the sale or hypothecation of the Church property, and the country be maintained in a state of peace, as it will be when the Church is effectually deprived of all further power for mischief, and the ordinary resources of the country will be more than sufficient for the expenses of the General Government, and consequently a large reduction in the tariff can then be made. With this, and the fact that the merchants of all nations will then be on an equal footing, it is evident that from simple geographical contiguity the greater portion of the trade of Mexico will fall into the hands of the United States. How great and important that trade will become when once the attention of our people is turned hither under circumstances of fair competition, can hardly be imagined: its commencement will form an era in our commercial history. The immediate duty of the United States Government in the premises is clear, and plainly dictated by our commercial interest: it is to assist that Government in Mexico which shows a disposition to encourage commerce and to respect its foreign obligations, and to assist it in that respect in which it most requires American aid; that is, in pecuniary means to offset the portion of its resources of which it is deprived while staggering under the weight of European obligations. These obligations carry also their political weight, as does also the fact that while we hold back from aiding the Constitutional Government of Mexico, we are allowing that country to drift on to a state of anarchy which involves either direct European intervention antagonistic to American interests, or disolution and dismemberment of, with consequences certain to be prejudicial to ourselves.

* * *

WHERE IS CORTINAS?—The following paragraph occurs in a letter from the Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*: "Let me assure you that the bandit CORTINAS was in Matamoras last week, and that his presence in the town was publicly known to the authorities. More than that, many of his men and some of his officers are residents of that place, and can be seen from the doors of our houses walking on the opposite bank of the river. CORTINAS himself is occasionally treated by the most respectable authorities and citizens of Matamoras, and the rendezvous where his followers collect is known to hundreds of the citizens of that city. Is it honest, then, to say that we are living on terms of peace and friendship with the Mexicans, when they thus manifest their hostility to us both by act and word? Such an idea might go down in Washington, but outside of the members of Congress it would be hard to find a white man who would believe or propagate it."

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

The Proclamations of Garibaldi to the Italians.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Arabia* will be up at 7 P. M. Her mails will be forwarded by the morning train due in New York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

The European intelligence is mainly covered by the Halifax dispatch, but the details in regard to Italian affairs are interesting.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

PROCLAMATIONS OF GARRIBALDI.

The following are among GARIBALDI'S proclamations.

The first is to the Neapolitan army:

Foreign insolence reigns over Italian ground in consequence of Italian discord, but on the day that the sons of Sammites and Martia united with the brethren of Sicily you shall join the Italians of the North. On that day our nation, of which you are the finest part, shall resume its place, as in former times, among the first nations of Europe. I, an Italian soldier, only aspire to see you drawn up side by side with these soldiers of Vares and San Martino, in order jointly to fight against the enemies of Sicily.

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

Another proclamation is to the inhabitants of Naples:

It is time for you to imitate the magnanimous example of Sicily by rising against the most impious of tyrannies. To the perjured and blood-thirsty race that has so long tortured and trampled upon you, let the free Government succeed, which eleven millions of Italians now enjoy, and substitute for the foul Bourbonic flag the glorious tri color—the happy symbol of national independence and unity, without which true and durable liberty is impossible. Your brethren of the North desire nothing more than to see you join the Italian family.

(Signed,) G. GARIBALDI,
G. RICCARDI.
BARON STOCCO.

One to the Sicilians is as follows:

SICILIANS: I have brought you a body of brave men, who have hastened to respond to the heroic cry of Sicily. We, the remains of the battles of Lombardy, are with you. All we ask is the freedom of our land. United, the work will be easy and short. To arms, then. He who does not snatch up a weapon is a coward or a traitor to his country. Want of arms is no excuse. We shall get muskets, but for the present any weapon will do in the hands of a brave man. The municipalities shall provide for the children, women and old men deprived of their support. To arms, all of you! Sicily shall once more teach the world how a country can be freed from it oppressors by the powerful will of a united people.

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

THE STATE OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Correspondence of the London Express.

NAPLES, Tuesday, May 8, 1860.

The *Official Journal*, last night, after a week's silence, publishes the following bulletin: "In conformity with what we have repeatedly said as to the perfect tranquility re-established in Palermo and the neighborhood, we rejoice to add that the state of siege in which the city had been placed was taken off on the 30 instant by the commander of that province, whereupon everything has returned to its primitive normal state." And a precious state that was! But as a comment on this bulletin take the following intelligence, on which you may rely: The Government for the last three days has been in a state of unusual agitation. There was a council of generals at the Palace on Sunday, and at night Prince LUIGI went to Capua to bring up a battery of mountain artillery, the only battery of the kind in the service—this, unless I am mistaken, was sent off last night. At the same time it is said in the arsenal that an order has been given for sending off 5,000 more troops to Sicily. I have it from military men and civilians, and the following preparations seems to confirm the report. Two of the steamers belonging to a private company, which had been returned by the Government a week since, were again taken up on Sunday; they are the *Sorrento* and *Vesuvio*, and I fear that my correspondence will be dragged all round the coast as a consequence, as the *Vesuvio* did the direct service to Marseilles. Two Government frigates left yesterday morning, and four were at Gaeta, having been recalled from Sicily, probably for the transport of troops, which I hear have been assembled in that place. A thunderbolt seems to have fallen amongst the royal party, and without pretending to be a prophet, I think you will find before this arrives that an expedition of volunteers has left the north of Italy for Sicily, and perhaps has landed. If such be the case, and GARIBALDI, as I surmise, be at the head of it, *we shall hear of a general revolt, and Sicily is lost*; for I can give you no idea of the terror which the very name of GARIBALDI strikes into all classes here, and the troops especially. Already the public voice is on the traces of the expedition, and every one announces that it has sailed—of course, exaggerating the details vastly. Unless the Piedmontese Government has prevented it, I believe that by this time it is at least *en route*; and I scarcely think that the Government would dare to interfere, though it has refused to give up 12,000 muskets which had been collected by the great chief for this special purpose.

A person who is often in Palermo tells me that, on Friday, at 4 o'clock, the shops were opened, and the cannon removed from the streets, but on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, they had been replaced, as a row or two had taken place the night before outside the gates. The cavalry, he heard, had suffered much, and, indeed, beyond Palermo the state of things was awful. An order to open the shops was posted on the walls, and everything was compulsory. When the insurrection broke out in Trepani the prisoners were liberated from Favignana, and joined the patriots. The Bagnio of Favignana is as notorious as the Bastille of Paris. Of the inter or little that was precise was known; but the insurrection was far from having been put down. Dispatches just arrived from Messina announce that all was tranquil, and that the state of siege was taken off on the 31 inst. A most sanguinary proclamation, which owes its origin to FILANGIERI, had been published in both places. Arms were to be given, and lists of the names of persons in arms, or supposed to be so, were to be affixed to all public places for fifteen days. If the persons whose names were therein entered did not appear and have their names struck out, they would be liable to be tried by court-martial and shot. If a chief were to be caught by any one, his captor would have 100 ducats reward; if a common man, the captor would have 50 ducats.

A revolutionary committee in Palermo, the members of which the police vainly attempt to discover, sends money and instructions to the insurgents, and contrives to keep up constant communication, although almost all the gates of the city are closed. In spite of continual patrols, the following proclamation was posted in the streets of Palermo on May 2, and wherever torn down by the police was speedily put up again:

BROTHERS: We have long awaited our revenge for 1848. Hatred to the cruel satyrs of the Bourbons animates our unanimous hearts. The challenge has now been given—we have accepted it. Our first encounter was not favorable; you know the reason why. A few hours before the decisive moment a traitor sold us to our enemies. Surprised, divided, borne down on all sides, we were fain to fight each man hand to hand, without order or direction in streets filled with soldiers and spies twenty times as numerous as ourselves, but who yet could not sustain the shock of our first attack. For seven long days the firing of brave patriots flocking to the combat from all parts of the country was heard at the city gates. For the last month we dispute inch by inch with the royal troops a soil strewed with dead and dying. The army is only masters of Palermo and the country lying within a few miles round, for the whole island has risen like one man to the cry of the avengers. Towns and villages have hoisted the Italian tri-colored flag. Messina has been threatened in the most Bourbon style. We have not laid down our arms, the combat goes on without remission. You in this city have repeatedly seen our chiefs return baffled by treason, but lately the soldiers who had been sent to Castel a Mare fraternized with terror the exploits of our armed brothers who have dispersed the royal bands wherever they met them.

After reciting the cruelties of the King's Government the proclamation continues:

We solemnly declare now, while victory is yet uncertain, that tired of our state and the unbridled tyranny which oppresses us, tired of being considered as something less than brute beasts, being stripped of all rights, governed by force and caprice, and degraded in the eyes of the world—we declare, we say, that since we must refuse, our determination is to put an end to the present state of things. To this end our actions are directed; our object is to overturn the odious European government, and to effect the union of Sicily with those more fortunate provinces which already form part of the great Italian family. In a word, we wish to follow the destinies of the House of Savoy, to which Sicily was the first to offer herself in 1848, and the offer then made by her Parliament has been confirmed by five insurrections between 1849 and 1860. We may be vanquished, but never ruled. Victory we know does not always declare on the side of the right. We may be vanquished, and may be again reduced to slavery, but we shall be traitors ever terrified, ever seeking treason to bring us to a disgraceful issue than this inexorable struggle between the executioner and his victims, or worse, the oppressors and the oppressed, which delights the inhumane and stupid cruelty of the Minister of Naples. *Viva l'Italia! Viva* VICTOR EMANUEL!

PALERMO, May 2, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF A WRECKED VESSEL.

The wreck of the American packet-ship *Endymion* was sold at auction at Liverpool for £1,255. Her anchors, chains, boats, stoves, &c., realized full prices.

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA UPON TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, May 18.

The announcement that England privately would not offer opposition to an inquiry by Russia into the situation of Christians in Turkey has given great satisfaction here.

FROM CHINA.

Hong Kong dates of March 29 state that Sir HOPE GRANT had arrived. Active preparations are being made for war, and the expedition North leaves early in April.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Homestead Bill Killed in the Senate

THE HOUMAS LAND CLAIM.

Statements of Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin.

The Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

The *Tribune* of this morning contains its usual misrepresentations relative to Mexican affairs. The time for ratification of the Mexican Treaty has not expired, as stated in the *Tribune*, nor will it expire until the 14th of June. Neither was the treaty obtained by the influence of Señor LERDO. On the contrary, LERDO opposed the treaty; and it is owing to the peculiar position he occupies in this matter, that he will probably leave the Cabinet of JUAREZ. The *Tribune* also persists in its statement that URAGA is fighting on his own account, and not in support of the Constitutional Government. This is an outrageous perversion of the facts in the case. URAGA owes his position in the Liberal army mainly to the influence of Americans in Mexico. He has a warm friendship and personal respect for our Minister, Mr. MCLANE, and no firmer advocate of the McLane Treaty, and the American policy it indicates, can be found in Mexico than URAGA. The peculiar personal relations he holds with Americans, as well as with the leaders in the Liberal cause, are a guarantee for his faithfulness.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL RECOMMITTED

The Pacific Railroad bill was so dissected to-day by Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS that its recommitment was deemed absolutely necessary. Mr. HAMILTON'S imprudent speech, it is apprehended, will defeat the Southern Road, towards which the Republicans were favorably inclined.

THE HOUMAS GRANT.

Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN made their defence to-day of the famous "Houmas Grant," but Mr. TOOMBS' speech against it was an extinguisher, as the vote to-morrow will show.

PROBABILITIES OF A SPECIAL SESSION.

The calculation now is that we shall have a Special Session of Congress, as the House will refuse to pass the bill for the payment of the Public Debt, unless accompanied by the Tariff amendment. This amendment the Senate will reject. The result will be an adjournment without the passage of the bill and a call of an extra session. Such is the expectation of the Republicans, who have determined on having no provision for raising money, if such an appropriation of it be made.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

The Covode Committee not having a quorum present to-day, no witnesses were examined.

HEALTH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Senator DOUGLAS has not been confined to his bed. Having caught some cold on the evening after speaking, it took effect in his face and throat, and was painful, but not serious. He will resume his seat probably to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

The Pony Express left here to-day, with a large number of packages for California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The War Department is in receipt of dispatches from the Pacific and Oregon Departments, but they contain nothing of special interest.

Com. MOORE, who lately exchanged shots with the Georgia gentleman, has returned to Washington.

The Japanese Ministers are entertained this evening at Senator SLIDELL'S. As regards their leaving for home, they place themselves entirely under the direction of the State Department, and will await the movements of the *Niagara*. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The act of recommitting the Pacific Railroad bill, together with the various amendments, to the Select Committee of the House, to-day, is regarded as equivalent to its postponement for the present session. The reasons for thus disposing of it include the contrariety of opinions as to the proper location of the road, and the insufficiency of the conditions to secure the execution of the work by those on whom the franchises were to be conferred.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day unanimously agreed to report the Senate bill, appropriating $10,000 to TOWNSEND HARRIS, for negotiating the Treaty with Siam, which is intended as an acknowledgment of his valuable services to the commerce in the East.

The present of the United States Agricultural Society to the Japanese consists of 109 varieties of the principal cereals and vegetable seeds, with their botanical designations. Each of the Princes receives the silver medal of the Society, with their names inscribed in their own characters.

The Japanese for several days past have been on a tour of inspection throughout the city. They were particularly pleased in a large jewelry establishment, witnessing the manufacture of the finer qualities of gold and silver ornaments.

Madam BODISCO, widow of the late Russian Minister, was married to-day to Capt. SCOTT, of the British Army. He was dressed in full uniform. President BUCHANAN gave the bride away. Among those present were Lord LYONS, Secretary THOMPSON, and many of the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Committee of Ways and Means have under consideration the petitions presented by Mr. HAGGS, numerously signed by business men of New-York, asking Congress to require the mints to receive copper cents at par in exchange for other coin.

There have been many exchanges of small presents with the Japanese. There are a number of persons here from a distance endeavoring to obtain interviews with them to exhibit specimens of manufactures. Among a few successful ones was Mr. SPALDING, of New York, the test of whose liquid glue not only excited their admiration, but occasioned anxious inquiry as to its mode of preparation.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a change of the tariff. Referred to the Committee on FINANCE.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the bill to cede to the States the public lands within their limits, unsold for five years.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Homestead bill. Agreed to.

He then moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment.

Mr. WADE opposed the motion. He wanted to act when the Senate was full.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. JOHNSON'S motion to disagree was carried—Yeas 29, Nays 20—all the Democrats but Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) voting affirmatively.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the soldiers of the war of 1812 for pensions.

Several bills and resolutions of a private nature were considered.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendments to the Pacific Telegraph bill.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to concur in the House's amendments.

Mr. GWIN was satisfied with that motion, and withdrew his motion to disagree. He had no objection to the reductions made by the House.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the Post-office Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. PEARCE of Maryland, (Dem.,) further explained its provisions.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the bill was laid aside to enable Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) to make a personal explanation in regard to his alleged interest in the Houmas Land Grant bill. He recited the facts and refuted the charges preferred against him.

Mr. BENJAMIN followed, and went into the detailed history of the Houmas Land Grant, which it appears were made in 1774 by UNZAGA, then Governor of Louisiana, to certain parties from whom the present occupants obtained their rights of possession. Mr. BENJAMIN said these rights had been recognized for three generations, had been confirmed by the United States Courts, and it was manifestly unfair to compel them now to go into court to establish their title. The provisions of the bill required them to litigate within two years or to submit to having their lands sold as public lands. This is regarded as a violation.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) responded, arguing that the titles were not good; if they were it could be established and confirmed. For years the lands claimed under the Houmas land grant were occupied by other parties, and possession was never claimed by the Houmas grantees.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) advocated the bill reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to repeal the act of June 2, 1858, providing for the final settlement of the private land claims in Louisiana, which compels all claimants of lands in dispute to commence judicial proceedings within two years, or forfeit them to the Government without action.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. NOEL, of Missouri, (Dem.) offered a substitute, to the effect that the road commence in Western Texas. Rejected.

Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) as a compromise between the various propositions, proposed a main trunk from San Francisco between the 35th and 42d parallels, north latitude, to connect with the branches from Iowa, Missouri and Texas.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) advocated a Southern route, opposing the proposition for branches for the accommodation of local sections.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) replied, justifying the action of the Special Committee in reporting the Central route, and insisting that it is national in character, and best calculated to promote the important purposes designed.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, (Dem.,) made comparisons to show that the Southern route was in all respects superior to any other. The time was past when the South would cringe or beg. They intended to have what was right. If they cannot get it in one way they will in another, in spite of every tie which binds them to the Union. It might be said they would be coerced by the so-called freemen of the North, but it would not be the first nor the last time that the South would victoriously meet the invading tyrants.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke of the general importance of a railroad, and viewed it in a national aspect.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Amer.,) showed that this bill was wholly impracticable, the grant being made directly to the subscribers, creating no more nor less than a partnership, which would be dissolved on the first death, and the estate thrown, for settlement, into Chancery. Without an act of incorporation of some kind, the work must stop. He suggested that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Select Committee, in order that they may make it practicable under the laws of the land.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) also took a legal view of the question, contending that the bill was impracticable.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replying, said the grantees take nothing but an expectancy. If they go on and do certain things, they will get their pay, but not otherwise.

The question was stated to be on recommitting the bill and amendments.

Mr. CURTIS ineffectually endeavored to obtain power for the Committee to report at any time.

The bill and amendments were recommitted to the Pacific Railroad Select Committee, 100 against 87.

The following were the Yeas and Nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Aldrich, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Souligny, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Brayton, Bristow, Burnham, Carey, Horace F. Clark, Chopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Corwin, Covode, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, De Jarnette, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Graham, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Heard, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Hutchins, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kunkel, Landram, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Lonsnecker, Love, Maclay, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Sandidge, Sartz, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Maryland, Steward of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Taylor, Thayer, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Walton, Webster, Whalen, Wood, Wright—100.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Allen, Alley, Ande son of Missouri, Ashley, Babbitt, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Briggs, Buffington, Burch, Burlingame, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Clark of Missouri, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Covode, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Hickman, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kellinger, Leach of Michigan, Lees, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Ohio, McKean, McPherson, Morehead, Niblack, Nixon, Perry, Pettit, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sherman, Spaulding, Stratton, Tappan, Theaker, Tompkins, Trimble, Vandeveer, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Woodruff, Woodson—87.

The House at 5 o'clock went into Committee for general debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) addressed the Committee in reference to the personal and political history of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for President. He reviewed his record as a member of the Thirtieth Congress, and showed that he voted for carrying on the Mexican War, for land warrants for the soldiers, for the River and Harbor bill, for the Tariff resolutions, and for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. He spoke of him as a man of great ability, a private citizen without blemish, a public man without reproach, and an honest man whose simplicity of life

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

MODE OF THE DEBATE ON SLAVERY—AN EFFORT TO FIX A DAY FOR FINAL ACTION DEFEATED—SPEECHES OF REV. DR. B. F. CRARY AND REV. P. S. BENNETT—ELECTION OF BOOK-AGENTS, EDITORS AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY—PROBABLE TIME OF ADJOURNMENT—THE VOTE ON THE ERIE RULE—THE CONSERVATIVES TRIUMPHANT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 28, 1860.

The General Conference has held two meetings to-day, and has transacted some important business. The last hour of the morning's session was devoted to the debate on Slavery, but brought forth no novel features. The two speeches were "progressive" in sentiment, but not progressive in action. They carried the Conference no further towards the settlement of the point in issue. In the effort to provide for final action on Wednesday,—which, though instituted by a Conservative, was supported mainly by Progressives,—there was evidence that some of the majority were greatly inclined to have done with talking, whether the minority liked it or not. The measure was defeated, however, partly by Progressive votes, after a significant interchange of sentiment. Most of the delegates are becoming fatigued with their protracted sitting, and there are predictions of an early adjournment. Some name next Friday for it; most of them say the Tuesday or Wednesday of next week will be the last day.

At the meeting this morning, over which Bishop MORRIS presided, the Committee appointed to consider whether the Centennary of Methodism should be celebrated this year, reported that the testimony concerning the epoch of the beginning of American Methodism was not as conclusive as was desirable, and submitted a resolution inviting the Annual Conferences and Methodist Societies in the United States and Canada to unite in preparing for a celebration, requesting the Bishops to appoint a Committee of seven to determine when and how the celebration shall take place, and constitute, with the Bishops, an Executive Committee to make all the arrangements. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Law Questions reported that a probationer could prefer charges against a member of the church.

The same Committee was requested to decide whether an appellant who joins the church again on probation, pending his appeal, thereby renounces his right of appeal; and whether a Society can, against the wishes of a minority, compel the men and women to sit apart in church.

A resolution providing that the vote on the report of the Committee on Slavery be taken on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., was offered by Rev. C. A. HOLMES, of Pittsburgh.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, moved that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday.

Rev. J. S. SMART, of Detroit, was for taking the vote to-morrow.

Rev. P. COOMBS, of Philadelphia, claimed that the minority would be treated unkindly if the resolution was adopted.

Mr. HOLMES thought the minority would not be oppressed thereby. His side (the minority) had had the most speeches thus far, and if those to come were to be like those speeches, he wanted no more of them.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of New-York East, wanted to make a speech, but should not feel aggrieved if he did not have the opportunity.

Mr. COOMBS declared that he was ready for the vote on the rule, but an opportunity should be given for the discussion of the chapter.

Mr. SLICER raised the point that the resolution, in effect, was calling for the previous question, and could not be adopted without a two-thirds vote.

Bishop MORRIS ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. SMART believed that two-thirds would vote for the resolution. They had had too much agitation from the other (the minority) side. From that side had the inflammatory speeches come. But if the minority desired further debate they could have it. They (the majority) had plenty of grape and canister in store, if it was needed.

Rev. T. HODGSON, of Philadelphia, said that was a very ingenious speech. So they of the Border were the great Anti-Slavery agitators? Then they should get down on their knees—

A VOICE.—That's so! [Laughter.]

Mr. HODGSON—If that was so, he had said, they should get down on their knees. It was they of the other side who had disturbed the Church for four years. And now, in order to get advantage of the minority they ran up their (the minority's) flag. Why did they not stand up manfully to their assertion that Slavery was essentially sinful? They were very bold when they had no one to contend with, but when they found men ready to stand up and meet them, they were very fearful that the Church would be injured by "agitation."

Rev. C. B. DAVIDSON, (Ind.,) moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. It was carried—Ayes, 97; nays, 85.

In the consideration of a resolution arranging the order in which the officers to be elected in the afternoon should be voted for, a debate arose.

Rev. P. COOMBS objected to the election of editors of local papers in the first instance. He wanted the editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, who was of this category, elected after the book agents, who were General Officers of the Church. He claimed that they of the Border would not be properly treated if the usual order of things was thus reversed.

Rev. G. MOODY, (Cincinnati,) denied that the *Advocate* was local.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, did not care who was made editor of that paper, so that he stood by the Discipline as it is. It had been settled by the common sense of mankind that the editor of a government or church organ must stand by the constituted order of things until they were changed. The East Baltimore Conference had refused to have anything to do with the Baltimore *Christian Advocate*, a paper avowedly opposed to assaults upon the Border Conferences on this Slavery question, because it (the Conference) desired no more agitation.

The proposed order was adopted.

In the midst of personal explanations between members of Border Conferences, with regard to the sentiments of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate* on Slavery,

Rev. G. MOODY, of Cincinnati, said it was impossible to do anything without bringing in the Slavery question. He moved, therefore, that the debate on that subject be resumed. The motion was carried, and,

Rev. Dr. B. F. CRARY (Minn.) arose. It was difficult, he said, after a delay of several days, to enter fully upon the question at issue. Sentiment seemed principally concerned in this subject,—more so than law. What were majorities and minorities compared with Truth and Right? God did not ask extraneous strength in order to help forward the cause of the Church. He was for the majority report first, because its adoption would secure peace to the Church. He repelled the idea that its supporters were ignorant on this Slavery question. Did they not know right from wrong? It was the principle, and not the accidents and incidents of the system, that they objected to. Whether men whipped their slaves or treated them well, separated families or provided for their happiness, they (the majority) opposed the vile system. This was not an agitation gotten up for the occasion. It was part of the incessant strife between Right and Wrong. Liberty and Slavery, and it must go on as long as wrong existed. The agitation would cease when the Truth was established—nothing short of its establishment and the expulsion of mercenary slaveholders from the Church would satisfy the North. They were told that if the principles of the majority were asserted the Border preachers would be expelled from their fields of labor. Why should they be expelled? For preaching on behalf of the Church that mercenary slaveholding was wrong. There must be war, they were told, if this report was adopted. But who was going away from the Church? Where would they go? The Dublins, the Sheets the Griffiths and the Coombes go to the South? Who believed it?

Mr. COOMBS—Nobody.

Mr. CRARY—Thank you.

Mr. DURBIN—Let us stay with you!

Mr. CRARY—Stay, and God bless you.

Mr. CRARY said the fear of the slave power had strangely influenced the State; but men who stood in the Church in the fear of God should do nothing from so unworthy a motive as that. In the second place, for the sake of the Fathers, to vindicate their names, he was for the majority report. Who were the Fathers? There was the octogenarian, Dr. CANTWRIGHT, strong as an oak in right principles. The sentiments of the Fathers he wished reasserted; he wished men like them in their pulpits again. The Baltimore *Advocate* he must bring forward here as an exponent of the Border sentiment, to some extent at least.

Mr. COOMBS objected to this declaration.

Mr. CRARY would read from it for information. He quoted paragraphs asserting that the motives of the slaveholders should not be inquired into, and that by the Discipline there was a different standard for official station and membership merely. It was declared that they should always support the laws. Would this doctrine be held to in Utah, or in a heathen land? A man should obey the laws except so far as his conscience is violated by obedience to them. It was acknowledged that sometimes church members sold slaves. Where was the morality of that? What became of the children of slaves inherited? Was there morality in enslaving them? They were told that men were compelled, in some instances, to be slaveholders. He would like to see the law by which he could be compelled to be a slaveholder. Brethren on the Border should rather point slaves to the North Star, give them $5, and place them on the Underground Railroad.

Mr. CRARY's remarks were cut short by the scythe of Father Time.

Rev. P. S. BENNETT, of Wisconsin, was in favor of the majority report, because it expressed the sentiment of the Church on Slavery. It was self-evident that if it was wrong to buy and sell, it was wrong to hold slaves. If it was wrong to buy and sell merchandise, it was wrong to hold it. He held that it was wrong to "propertyize" fellow-beings. Again, he was for the report, because it agreed with the expressed belief of the brethren of the Border. Was it true or not true that the brethren of the Border administered the Discipline in accordance with Anti-Slavery principles? If it was true was it not suspicious that they were unwilling to have those principles clearly defined in the Discipline? He doubted whether the Discipline was administered on the Border as it used to be. Those brethren whom they heard of cruelty to slaves interfered in specific cases, as at the North men interfered where beasts were treated badly. But those brethren made no inquiries based upon the rights of slaves as human beings. If the Border brethren did as they professed to, there was no reason why the declaration against Slavery should not be in the Discipline. If they did not, it was high time it was there. Again, on account of the aggressive character of Slavery, the proposed definite action should be had. The Georgia Annual Conference, in 1838, had declared that Slavery, as it exists in the United States, was not a moral evil. Was that the position which WESLEY had held? He had rather declared that it was the vilest evil that had ever seen the sun. In 1844 the General Conference, finding that one of the Bishops was connected with Slavery by marriage, had not inquired whether Slavery was wrong, had not condemned it, but had merely declared that it was inexpedient for the Bishop to exercise the episcopal function under the circumstances. Would WESLEY have let such an opportunity for a declaration against the sin of Slavery slip by? He feared the results of slaveholding. How long was it to take to extirpate Slavery from the Church? There was, to his mind, no probability that slaveholding was decreasing on the Border. It was increasing there. A member of a Border Conference had declared that he was in favor of the institutions of Virginia. Slavery was one of those institutions. It had been declared that the present movement was similar to that of SCOTT & Co. There was at least one difference between the two. They (the majority) would not go into a Secession movement. Would the minority say as much? The majority would stand by the Church and fight against the evil that was in it. And their movements were termed "fanaticism," Nazaritism," and——

Here the Conference was declared adjourned "by time."

At 2 P. M. the Conference was again called to order by Bishop JANES.

The special business of the meeting was the election of Book Agents, Editors of Methodist Journals, and Corresponding Secretary and Assistant of the Missionary Society. The result is given below; the first-named in every case is the successful candidate:

Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal:

	Votes.
Edward Thomson, Northern Ohio, Progressive	142
Abel Stevens, Providence, Conservative	73
Scattering	3

Editor of the Quarterly Review. D. D. WHEDON, East New-York, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of Sunday School Books and Papers:

	Votes.
D. Wise, Providence, Progressive	120
E. Cooke, Wisconsin, Conservative	94
Scattering	2

Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, J. P. DURBIN, Philadelphia, Conservative, reelected by acclamation.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, to reside in the West:

	Votes.
W. L. Harris, Western Ohio, Progressive	141
J. M. Trimble, Ohio, Progressive	38
W. H. Goode, Kansas, Conservative	38

This is a new office created by the present General Conference.

Editor of the Western *Christian Advocate*, C. KINGSLEY, of Erie, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, D. W. CLARK, of New-York, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the German *Apologist*, WM. NAST, of Cincinnati, Progressive, reelected.

Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*—T. M. DEAN, Rock River, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*:

	Votes.
Charles Elliott, Iowa, Conservative	131
Joseph Brooks, Arkansas, Progressive	63
Scattering	3

Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*—I. S. BINGHAM, Black Rock, Progressive, elected by acclamation.

Editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, S. H. NESBITT, Pittsburgh, Progressive, elected by acclamation.

Editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, E. THOMAS, California, Conservative, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, T. H. PEARNE, California, Conservative, reelected by acclamation.

New-York Book Agents—T. CARLTON, Genesee, Conservative; J. PORTER, New-England, Progressive, both reelected by acclamation.

Book Agents, A. POE, Cincinnati, Progr.,—reelected by acclamation, and D. HITCHCOCK, Rock River, Progr., over J. T. MITCHELL, Cincinnati, Progr., by ballot.

The reelection of the New-York Book Agents was effected by a harmonious arrangement between the Progressives and Conservatives. Before it took place Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, New-York, presented a series of resolutions, complimentary to Messrs. CARLTON and PORTER, and the latter declared that they were pleased with each other, and with the proposed action of the Conference. It had been expected that there would be a close contest between the two parties for these important posts. The turn matters took seemed to please everybody. The deposition of Dr. STEVENS from the position of editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* was owing to his conservative views. It was decided by a test vote. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the Conference adjourned.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29.

The Conference this morning proceeded to the transaction of miscellaneous business. It was announced that there existed a deficit of $3,200 in the amount required for the expenses of the General Conference; and a draft for that amount was authorized on the Book Concern.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to inaugurate afternoon and evening sessions. The Slavery report was taken up and speeches were made by Messrs. BENNETT, HATFIELD and SCHAEFFER in favor of the report, and by Messrs. BATTELL and MONROE against it. The speeches by Messrs. BATTELL, MONROE and HATFIELD were able efforts, and were listened to with attention, but the subject is losing its interest and the spectators are daily decreasing in numbers.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. MONROE's speech, Mr. CRAWFORD unexpectedly moved the previous question, which was on the adoption of the first resolution in the majority report. This caused a fluttering and a general marshaling of opposing forces. The temporary absentees were allowed to record their votes upon their return to the hall. The vote was taken by Ayes and Noes, and resulted as follows: For the resolution, 138; against it, 74; absentees, 8.

The vote remains open yet for the absentees, but the result will not be materially altered from the above figures. This is considered a test vote, and the majority report will probably fail of adoption by four or five votes. The third resolution was then taken up, and discussed till the adjournment.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTH DAY—THE BOOK OF DISCIPLINE—REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARDS—NEW PRESBYTERIES AND SYNODS—THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES—THE ASSEMBLY AT NIAGARA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The special order for the evening was the report of the Committee on the Revised Book of Discipline. This Committee was appointed by the Assembly at New-Orleans to prepare a revision of the Book of Discipline, and the motion now was to adopt the report, and to send it to the Presbyteries for their adoption or rejection. It was decided to take up the consideration of the Revision, chapter by chapter. A discussion arose on the first chapter, where the question of the discipline of baptized persons who have not made a profession of their faith was involved. The Revision had added this clause: "Only those, however, who have made a profession of faith in Christ are proper subjects of judicial discipline."

Dr. J. H. RICE moved that this clause be rejected, and deprecated this change as giving up one of the outposts of our defence of infant church membership. Although it was not customary to discipline those who had not professed their faith, still there might be cases when it would be deemed advisable to administer discipline.

Dr. BOGGS spoke in favor of the revision, as the only way to make the theory and practice of the church consistent.

Dr. CONDIT contended for the Discipline of Baptized persons, on the ground of the right of such persons to demand a judicial investigation in case of charges affecting their character.

Dr. ARMSTRONG, of Virginia, defended the revision on the ground that baptized non-professors had no right to communion in the first instance, and that to discipline such by excommunication was merely confirming them in the position they had always occupied. Excommunication could not cast them out of the church, for they were not born in the church; it could merely make them just what they were—non-communicants.

The meeting adjourned without coming to any decision.

On Saturday the Assembly held no meeting owing to the excursion to the Falls.

On the Sabbath the pulpits of several denominations were filled by members of the Assembly.

NINTH DAY.

It was quite late on Monday morning before the usual preliminary business was disposed of, and the more important business of the day was before the house. Dr. THORNWELL presented a protest against the action of the Assembly with reference to the reorganization of the Boards. It was referred to a committee of five.

Dr. W. A. SCOTT, of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported the following items: It was resolved that it is inexpedient to continue the present custom of appointing preachers in behalf of the Boards at the meetings of the Assembly. The appointments already made were rescinded.

Papers, with reference to the organization of the Boards, were referred to the Committee on Boards.

A new Presbytery, to be called the Presbytery of Toledo, was erected from a portion of the present Presbytery of Cedar, in Iowa.

The Synod of Illinois presented a question, whether a Presbytery had a right to dissolve a pastoral relation against the will of the pastor and a large majority, when a large minority was in favor of such action. The answer given was, that the Presbytery had such right, but it should be exercised with great regard to expediency.

A new Synod was constituted, called the "Synod of St. Paul," from Presbyteries in Minnesota and that region.

A request that the *Tune and Hymn Book* be published at the cheapest possible rate, was referred to Board of Publication.

The Synod of Philadelphia send up an overture, asking that the question be sent down to the Presbyteries, "Shall the clause in the Constitution be stricken out, forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister?"

This proposal excited a lively conversation, in which much diversity of sentiment was manifested, though the merits of the question were not involved, and finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

In the afternoon, the Assembly acknowledged the courtesy of the invitation of Commodore HULL, to attend the boat drill and pyrotechnic display on the Genesee River, this evening.

Vacancies in the several Boards were filled by elections.

Several items of no public interest were disposed of by being laid on the table or referred to Committees.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was read. It was decided to take up that part of the report referring to Princeton. Dr. ATWATER moved that the request for the establishment of a fifth Professorship at Princeton, be granted, and the Directors adjust the title and duties.

Secondly. That as Dr. DABNEY declines a nomination to the Professorship made vacant, and as the Directors have had no opportunity to confer as to a nomination, that the election be deferred until the next Assembly.

Thirdly, That nominations be now made to fill the fifth Professorship.

Dr. THOMPSON BAIRD remarked that if there were five Professors at Princeton, then it would be proper to have five Professors at all the other Seminaries. Although the number of students might be larger in one than another, still the instruction was much the same.

Dr. ATWATER urged that the peculiar circumstances of the institution were to be taken into consideration. He controverted the point that the number of students made no difference in the labor.

The propriety of a fifth Professorship was further questioned, when Dr. HODGE took the platform in behalf of this request of the Directors of the Seminary. The Assembly decided in favor of a fifth Professorship. The subject of the Chinlquy Mission in Illinois comes up this evening.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 29.

The amount already raised by subscription for Father CHINIQUY, was reported at $2,750. Correspondence was voted to be opened with the Cumberland Presbyterians, and Dr. EDGAR and Dr. MCMULLEN were appointed principal and alternate delegate to the next General Assembly of that Body.

The report of the erection of the new Synod of Sandusky was adopted.

With regard to the subjects of temperance, slavery, etc., it was voted unanimously that no further action was necessary.

A series of resolutions were adopted abolishing the system of honorary members, and making certain other changes in the Boards.

Dr. THORNWELL withdrew his protest against the former action of the Assembly amid much applause.

Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, was elected to the Chair of Practical Theology, and Rev. C. WISTAR HODGE to the Chair of New Testament Literature and Biblical Greek in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to the Fifth Professorship in the Theological Seminary at Allegany City.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PITTSBURGH Monday, May 28.

The Assembly passed nearly the whole day in discussing the report from the Committee of fifteen on Home Missions. The speeches were all short, and while differing much in the views expressed, were, with one exception, in favor of the report. It was adopted with only one negative vote.

RAILROAD CAR FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The editor of the Hamilton (C. W.) *Spectator* has inspected the railroad car intended for the use of the Prince of Wales and suite on the Great Western Railway. He says: "In its size and outside appearance the car will be similar to an ordinary first class car, except in its painting, a part of which will be the Prince of Wales' arms, and some beautiful panneling. The principal feature of the inside is the spacious *salon*, 26 feet long by 9 feet wide. The sides, ends and partition of the room are richly ornamented with pecestal, cornice, pilaster and entablature complete. The windows are surmounted by a silk upholstery panel and hung with drapery. Over the door at each end of the *salon* is placed the Prince of Wales' coronet and feathers, carved in wood. With this as its centre runs a fluted silk panel, in shape like an extended fan, while in place of windows two large mirrors will be suspended each side of the doorway. The furniture will be constructed of blister or bird's-eye maple; the sofas and chairs are of the style of LOUIS XIV. and XV. Next to the *salon*, on either side of the car, is the dressing-room and wash-room, which will be fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. At the other end of the car is the sofa-chamber, 16 feet long. This room will be plainer than the principal *salon*, but by no means deficient in elegance and taste.

DEAD LETTERS.—For the three quarters ending March 31, 1860, the number of dead letters which contained money, sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington was 7,448. Their aggregate contents amounted to $38,356 35. The number of letters delivered was 6,276, restoring to lawful owners $32,877 42. Number of letters unclaimed and outstanding 1,172. During the same period the number of letters sent out containing articles of value other than money was 10,075. Of these 9,298 were delivered. Number of letters returned unclaimed 624. Number of letters outstanding only 153. The contents of letters may thus be enumerated: Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit, bonds and notes of hand, checks, orders and treasury warrants, certificates of deposit, accounts and receipts, $2 802,530 79; deeds, mortgages, conveyances and land titles, 651; articles of agreement, power of attorneys, and policies of insurance 281; passage certificates and certificate of stock, 97; pension papers, land certificates, and patent papers, 156; court papers, 188; daguerreotypes, 952.—*States and Union.*

GREAT FIRE IN DAYTON, OHIO.—The Dayton *Empire* reports the entire destruction by fire of the tannery of HAAS & MITCHELL, of that city, on Saturday last. All the stock was consumed. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000. Insurance only $4,000.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MAY 29.

$1 000 Tenn. 6s '90	91¾	100	Reading R	b60	42¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	80	do		42¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	91	100	do	b10	42¾
1,000 N. Y. cen. 6s	93	800	do		42¾
9,000 E 2d M. B	93 ¾½	100	do	s30	42
2 000 Ind. & R 1st M	107	175	Mich. Cen. R		51¾
1 000 H. & R. Con B.	86	50	do	b10	51¾
1,000 M. C. R. 8% ct. 1st M. Sink. F. C. Bs.	99	150	do	s55	51¾
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	42	125	do		51¾
5 640 C. & N. W. 1st M.	48	426	Ill. C. R Scrip	opg	63
155 National Bank	103	228	do	opg	62¾
20 Merchants Ex Bk	100	15	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		11¾
10 Bank of Commerce	101¾	100	do		12
25 Bk. of the Rep	128	150	do		11¾
10 Continental Bank	103¾	50	M. S. & N. In. G. S		25¾
17 Marine Bank	83	100	do	b30	25¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	85½	100	do	b30	25¾
25 Mil. & Mis. R	7¾	150	do	s60	25
140 Ind. & Cin. R	s60	42	50 Panama R	b30	134
100 P. Mail Steam. Co	88	250	do	b60	134
10 do	87½	175	do		133¾
850 do	87	56	Clev., Col. & Cin R.		92
100 do	s60	86¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R opg.		63¾
150 do	s30	86¾	5 do		64
90 do	s30	86¾	60 Cleve. & Tol. R		30
50 do		86¾	500 do		29¾
750 N. Y. Cen. R		81¾	200 do	b30	29¾
100 do	s10	81¾	200 do	b60	29¾
150 do		82	50 do	s60	29¾
1150 do		81¾	350 Chic. & R. I. R.		69¾
150 do	b30	82	50 do	s60	69¾
50 do	b30	82	100 do		69¾
500 do	s60	81¾	450 do		69¾
250 Erie Railroad		21	100 do	b10	69¾
50 do		20¾	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		76¾
50 Hud. Riv. R.	opg	48¾	10 do		76¾
250 do	opg	48	150 do	s30	76¾
100 do	b60	48¾	90 do		77
10 Harlem R. Pref		40	150 do	s30	77
367 Cleve. & Pitts. R		11			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia State 6s	95¾	100	Hud. R. R.	s30	43¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s	97	20	do		43¾
10 000 Missouri State 6s	84	7	Chi. & R. I. R.		69¾
3,000 Erie R 1st m. b	100	100	do	b10	69¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds	91	50	do	b10	70
6,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	102¾	500	do		70
1 000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	91	100	Reading R.	b60	42¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	48	100	do	b30	43¾
4,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	48¾	100	do		43
1,000 Cleve. & Tol. S. F. b.	73¾	25	Mich. Cen. R.		51¾
48 Am. Exchange Bk.	100¾	100	do		51¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.		150	do	s10	51¾
50 do	s10	88	25 Panama R.		134
50 do	s60	84¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		63
25 do	b60	82	200 do		63¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	82	200 do	b60	63¾
100 do	b2	82	150 do	b30	63¾
500 do	s60	81¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.		64¾
200 do		81¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.		30
500 Erie Railroad		20¾	200 do		29¾
50 do		20¾	200 do	b30	30
200 Har. R. Pref	s30	40	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	s30	77

TUESDAY, May 29—P. M.

The dull and lower tone of the Stock Market yesterday afternoon, and the subsequent receipt of the details of the European news *via* Halifax, paved the way for a decided downward course at the Exchange this forenoon. The whole list suffered accordingly, and some eagerness was manifested for an hour or two *to run short of* Stocks for a further decline. This feeling was more particularly marked outside of the Board-room. At the same time, the inside pressure to sell was not sufficient to make an average business at the early session, and soon after the adjournment the bidding improved on the Street ¼@½ ℔ cent. At the Second Board the rally became pretty general, and finally, on the Street, the market left off firm, with New-York Central, which is made the standard of the speculative Share-list, at 82½ ℔ cent., the same as on Monday afternoon. The following prices reflect the fluctuations of the day, beginning with the closing figure of Monday:

New-York Central	82¼@81¾@82¼
Chicago and Rock Island	76¼@69¼@70
Galena and Chicago	64¼@63¾@64¼
Illinois Central	84@82¾@83¼
Michigan Central	53½@51¼@51¾
New-York and Erie	21¾@20½@20¾
Panama	134@133¾@134
Reading	42¾@42@42¼
Hudson River	49@48@48¼
Harlem Preferred	40¾@40

Missouri State Stock was a fraction weaker, and other descriptions steady. There was a fair activity in Railway Mortgages—Michigan Southern Seconds 1 ℔ cent. lower, Erie Thirds ¼ ℔ cent. lower, and Hudsons all firm. The early sales of Pacific Mail shares were down to 86¾ ℔ cent.; the prices recovering in the afternoon to 88@¾ cash, and 89 ℔ cent. buyer 60 days. The probable extent of the difficulty and excess in the transfers of the Company was repeatedly stated in this column, and by some of our well-advised cotemporaries at the close of last week, at 1,500 or 2,000 shares; the cost to the Company being the market value of whatever number of shares within this estimate that may ultimately be claimed *by certificate*. Since then every effort has been made by the President and Directors to hasten the presentation of certificates, and the indications to this time are that the real extent of over-issue, whether by favor or blundering or collusion with the late Secretary, will be brought within the estimate. Some of the executive officers to-day have reason to believe that 1,000 or 1,200 shares, instead of 1,500 or 2,000, will cover the deficit. The certificates actually presented to 4 o'clock this afternoon exceed by only 138 shares the authorized capital of the Company. One or two of our cotemporaries are disposed to throw around the difficulty an air of threatening mystery which we are quite sure the facts of the case do not justify, and we must again take the liberty of advising all parties interested, whether as holders, or buyers or sellers, to inquire at the office *for themselves* before giving their orders at the Stock Exchange. The probable cost of retiring the excess of stock to the Company bears at present a very small proportion to the market depreciation which has followed the various rumors and gross exaggerations which have, at various times, been current in the Street since the difficulty first transpired. As at present advised, we much doubt whether the damage will prove $100,000, or 2½ ℔ cent. on the capital. The general market at 4 o'clock this afternoon closed firm. No further Western traffic receipts were reported. The returns of the second and third weeks in May, from the Michigan Southern line, are still restricted from publication, although the full month's return is promised to the Press when made up early in June. Without traversing the motive for a change of practice on this subject, we may venture to say that the Road promises about $180,000 to $190,000 for May, against $133,000 same month last year.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed steady. Some of the leading Bankers held out for 109¾ on London, but others of the same high class supplied the demand at 109½ ℔ cent.—(an error of the types in our last made the figure 109⅞)—and on Paris, f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾ ℔ cent. A fair business was done at these rates. In the Discount market some lists of August and September paper, indorsed, were passed at bank at 5 ℔ cent., and lists of October and November double-name bills are held by the Brokers for the same rate. Single-name bills, first-class, 4@6 months, are passed at 5½@6 ℔ cent. Temporary Loans to the Stock Brokers are quoted at 5 ℔ cent as the rule, with exceptions on very choice collateral at 4@4½ ℔ cent. The market is better supplied with Gold bars for shipment since the last California steamer, and there is a good export demand for the steamers sailing for Europe at the close of the week—the *Bavaria* on Friday, and the *Adriatic* and *Edinburgh* on Saturday.

The exports of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port the present week are nearly double the clearances of the same week last season; a liberal share of the excess being in Grain and Flour. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1859.	1859.
For the week	$1,224,175	$875,265	$1,717,631
Previously reported	23,397,484	24 935,579	33 227,222
Since Jan. 1	$24,621,659	$25,810,844	$33,944,853

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$267,421 11
Payments	446,918 78
Balance	6,887,153 98

The receipts included $40,000 for Customs.

The old Merchants' Bank has declared the usual half yearly Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. for the 1st June.

The new City Six ℔ cents, $250,000, for the Central Park improvement were awarded yesterday afternoon as follows:

	Per Cent.	Netting.		Per Cent.	Netting.
$7,000	104,00	$7,280 00	$12,600	102.51	$12,916 26
16,000	103 10	16,496 00	7 200	102.58	7,380 00
5 000	103.86	5,152 50	10,000	102 36	10,236 00
16 800	103.80	15,244 08	10,000	102 25	10,225 60
5,000	102.85	5,142 50	20,000	102.07	20,414 00
10,000	102 80	10,280 00	15,000	102.00	15 300 00
6 500	102 76	6,679 40	10,000	101.77	10,177 00
6 500	102 71	6 676 15	64,900	101.57	65 887 43
6 500	102.66	6,674 80			
25 000	102.55	25,637 50	$250,000	*102.34½	$255,786 74

*Average.

The successful bidders were:

Whitehouse, Sou & Morrison	$102 600	J. G. King's Sons	$3,700
Meigs & Smith	33,000	Q. Jones	5,000
Gammann & Co	32,000	Wolfe, Dash & Fisher	5 000
Carpenter & Vermilye	25,000	W. W. Russell	2,300
Von Hoffman & Co.	19,500	R. A. Reading	2 000
McKim & Co., Baltimore	10 000	Isabel M. Heiser	600
N. Cantor	7,000	Total	$250,000

The earnings of the Panama Railroad for the month of April were:

From passengers	$70,762 75
From freight—Mdse	43,958 66
From freight—Treasure	9,899 04
From mail transportation	8,333 01
Total	$132,958 78

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:

	May 21.	May 28.	
Capital Stock	$11,738,130	$11,747,525	Increase... $9 395
Loans	27,401,926	27,268,931	Decrease.. 112,994
Specie	5,3?,416	4,888,519	Decrease..480 837
Due from B'ks	1,691,895	1,651 726	Decrease.. 40,767
Due other B'ks	4,095 882	3,974,369	Decrease 111 513
Deposits	16,422 836	15,884 901	Decrease..537,932
Circulation	2,870,617	2 8 9,719	Decrease.. 51,898

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	4,359 000	3 579,000	4,899 000	2 84? 000	3,368 000
Ex. to G. B.	2,426 000	1,735 000	1,439 000	1,378,000	1,643,000
Ex. to France	551 000	382 000	344 000	384,000	447,000
Ex. other F. P.	449 000	498 000	312 000	385 000	461,000
Total export.	3 466,000	2,612,000	2,095 000	2,008,000	2,551 000
St'k on h'd	425 000	410 000	506,000	320,000	360,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	52,000	21 000	37,000	18,000	30,000
Ex. to G. B.	47 000	35,000	44 000	31,000	49,000
Ex. to France	3,000	——	1,000	6 000	4 000
Ex. other F. P.	6 000	3,000	19,000	5,000	11 000
Total exports.	58,000	38 000	64,000	45,000	64,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. say, in their circular this week, that the growing crop has been refreshed, in some sections, by rain; from other parts the complaints continue of drouth; nearly everywhere the plant is represented as backward, and in many cases replanting has been found necessary. We find that planters have put a greater surface of land in corn this Spring than was the case last year.

C. SPOONER, Esq., has been elected President of the Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The agent of the Associated Press furnishes the following as *errata* in his commercial reports by the *Arabia*:

"The correct quotations of Cotton at Havre, per *Arabia*, are f.95 for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and f.88 for bas—*ex-duty*.

The closing price of Consols, on the 19th

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 50 and 52 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced
YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. are now selling their entire stock of the above desirable goods at greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, May 28,
800 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3, worth $6.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, SIX PURE PATTERNS, at 2s., worth from 5s. to 7s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 493 Broadway,
Have just received a fresh lot of
STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS—NEW STYLES,
At very low prices.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, Very Low.
SUPER ASSORTMENT OF DRAWER GOODS,
In Plain and Figured Swiss, Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconet, Brilliants &c., &c.
Also—DRAPERIES, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

JUST OPENED, BY
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
ANOTHER LOT OF BEAUTIFUL
ENGLISH POPLINS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
ONLY 62½ CENTS. PER YARD.

HOSIERY!
HOSIERY!
HOSIERY!
Opening this morning,
1,000 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, very fine, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy and ribbed, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best quality English Hose, 2s a pair.
All the best make of the finer quantities of open work and silk thread in great variety.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY!
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY!
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY!
Opening 1,000 dozen, in every style, price and quality this morning.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
GENTS' HOSIERY!
GENTS' HOSIERY!
GENTS' HOSIERY!
Opening 500 dozen English Half Hose, 1s. 6d. a pair.
500 dozen best quality imported, 2s. a pair.
Also, a full assortment of fancy and striped Half Hose.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.
GLOVES AND MITS!
GLOVES AND MITS!
GLOVES AND MITS!
NOW OPENING.
1,500 ladies' ladies' Lisle thread Gloves,
Splendid quality, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best English goods imported, 1s. 6d. to 3s. a pair.
Children's Gloves, Lisle thread and silk, all prices.
1,000 dozen fine silk Mits, 4s. a pair,
A great bargain.
All the better qualities of Mits at very low prices.
LADIES AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
All qualities of ladies', misses' and gents merino and gauze merino Undergarments opening this day, at much less than the cost of importation.
New invoice of
1,500 dozen ladies' best Kid Gloves, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
2,000 pair, an importer's whole stock, just closed out, at much below the cost of importation.
5-4 Jones Muslin, from 14c. a yard to 3s.
2,000 pieces fine Jaconets, from 1s. to 3s. a yard.
1,000 pieces Book Muslin.
1,000 pieces Swiss do.
1,000 pieces Namrick do.
1,000 pieces Striped and Checked do.
1,000 pieces Dotted Swiss.
1,000 pieces Figured Swiss.
And other White Goods much below value.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
N. B.—Our great sale of
Lace Mantillas, Lace Points, Lace Shawls Lace Bournous, Lace Centres, Flouncing Laces and French Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., still continues.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
2,000 DOZEN JAPANESE TOWELS,
Opening this day, $1 50 a dozen,
Very large, and just the thing for bathing; cheapest towel ever offered in New-York.
A full line of every style and quality of Damask and Huck Towels at very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

500 PIECES PLAID AND CHENE BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½ cents per yard,
(Value 20c. to 25c.)
Also,
300 PIECES OF RICH EMBROIDERED BAREGE,
Extra fine quality,
At 37½ cents per yard,
Received per steamer *Adriatic*,
Will be opened on Monday, May 28,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday May 28,
FIVE FLOUNCED BLACK BAREGE ROBES,
$4 50 the Robe.
ALSO,
A full assortment of
BLACK GRENADINES,
At greatly reduced prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
SHIRTINGS,
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Warranted superior to any in the market.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer, during this week,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS,
BLACK CHANTILLY MANTLES,
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES,
At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

SILKS! SILKS!!
200 pieces extra heavy Plaid and Satin Striped Bayadere Silks, at 65 cents per yard. (Value $1)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow mankins, novelties China, laquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 613 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 packages Chinese damask furniture chintz, 50 pieces

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.

MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.

MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.

MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.

MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.

LADIES, for RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET SILKS,
BONNET CRAPES,
PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

GO TO R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
R. H.—300 Boxes RIBBONS, 8, 10 and 12½ cents a yard.
614 Boxes RIBBONS, at 15, 18, 21 & 25 cts. a yard.
1,800 Boxes RIBBONS, from 25 to 50 cents a yard.
P. S.—PARIS
FLOWERS, ROSES and Rich Materials,
JUST received from Paris. Ladies, please examine them, you will see some pretty goods.
LADIES,
WE ASK
PARTICULAR
ATTENTION to our RIBBON and
FLOWER DEPARTMENT,
AS WE
HAVE MADE Ribbons and Flowers
A STUDY for the last SEVENTEEN years,
And can say with confidence that we understand our BUSINESS FULLY.—We endeavor to
NOW THEN, PURCHASE EXACTLY
NOW THEN, the Style and color that
NOW THEN, FASHION says you must have.
NOW THEN, We put chase the very best.
NOW THEN, We REJECT all poor goods.
NOW THEN, WE WILL,
NOW THEN, WE CAN!!
NOW THEN, WE DO!!!
Sell you our RIBBONS and
FLOWERS
AT
LOW
PRICES.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.
P. S.
PPP. S.
PPPP. S.—NOW THEN, Ladies, please give us a call.
R. H. MACY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 28,
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
AFTER THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
Just Received per Steamers,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 28,
A LARGE VARIETY
of decided
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
SUMMER HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS, MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now selling their superb selection of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
And other styles of Paris Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering at Retail,
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Small and medium patterns, designed expressly for offices, chambers, &c.,
At only $1 10 per yard, (formerly $1 25 and $1 38.)
John Cressley & Son's best quality
PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
90 cents per yard.
John Cressley & Son's best quality Velvet,
$1 35 to $1 60 per yard.
John Cressley & Son's Velvet Medallions,
Only $1 50 per yard.
Also,
Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, &c., at equally low prices.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will, from May 1, offer our large and well-selected stock at Retail.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURPHY & CO.,
P.O. 338 Broadway,
Near White st., New-York.

CARPETING.
A. JOURNAY, JR.,
No. 373 Broadway,
Has received, per recent arrivals, a full assortment of
VELVET AND TAPESTRY
CARPETING,
of the newest patterns. Also,
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, AND VENETIAN
CARPETS,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS &c., &c.,
all of which are offered at the lowest prices.
No. 373 Broadway.

BY LAST STEAMER
We have received a few new and
elegant designs
in
BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL,
Worthy the first examination of those about to purchase.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
and
CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN SILKS.
200 PIECES EXTRA RICH WIDE
PLAID and BROCHE POULT DE SOIES,
At 85 cents per yard,
(Value $1 25.)
Also,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE
$1 and $1 25 STOCKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SUMMER BLANKETS
and
QUILTS.
We are now exhibiting to our
RETAIL TRADE
A large assortment of very fine
Qualities of these goods.
DE FOREST & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES—
For Sale by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

264 BOWERY. 264
W. K. PEYTON
Will open this morning,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW BURNOUS,
IN RICH BLACK SILK, TAFFETAS,
ZEPHYR CLOTHS, GRISAILLES, &c.,
At prices 40 per cent. less than in Broadway.
Ladies are invited to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES,
SHADE BOLLANDS,
And
FIXTURES.
Shades put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATON & CO. No 341 Broadway.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS; some new materials in silver gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S. 400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING SILKS 8s., worth $10.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent and trustworthy young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has the best City reference from her last place; is willing to go to the country with a family. Call for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, just landed, a situation to do general housework or as chambermaid and mind children and do plain sewing; is very neat and tidy in appearance; can be highly recommended. To be seen, for two days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 9th st. up-stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a girl, who has lived with her nine years, a chambermaid; understands her business perfectly. Inquire at the girl's residence, it being more convenient, at No. 195 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing if required, or to do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 26th-st., 3d floor a few doors West of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and will assist in washing and ironing; understands her business. Best of references. Apply for two days at No. 185 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and to do sewing. Has good City reference. Has no object on to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 123 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist with children; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation; willing to go into the country for the Summer; good references given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent and respectable person wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 26 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, tidy, young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would travel with a lady; has the very highest testimonials as to character and capability; has lived in some of the first families in this City. Can be seen until suited at No. 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, who perfectly understands her business in all branches; is neat and tidy in appearance; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two day at No. 62 4th av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Has the best of City reference. A small respectable family preferred. Call at No. 64 Gouverneur-st., first floor, back room, Tuesday and Wednesday

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a nice, smart, capable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do sewing; is a girl of genteel appearance and good manners. Apply at No 111 Butler-st., Brooklyn, for two days. Is highly recommended.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference of her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 120 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very capable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing; she has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 101 West 25th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has reference. Call for two days, at No. 443 3d-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS AND NURSES.—MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, would respectfully inform the ladies of Brooklyn and the country that they have now at their agency the largest selection of experienced nurses and waiter girls they have ever had; girls of the most respectable and genteel appearance, accustomed to serve in the very best families, and whose references will bear strict investigation; will hire at moderate wages.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a young Protestant girl as child's nurse, or would like to travel to Europe as companion to a lady; has excellent City reference; can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation for a respectable young woman as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. The best of City references can be given. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 127 West 36th st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or take care of the house while the family is in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR A hardworking, capable servant girl, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; will be found economical and neat in her duties, and thoroughly efficient in housework, and for truthfulness and honesty can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game and pastry, is an excellent baker; the best of City reference; no objections to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513 6th-av., between 39th and 31st sts., room No. 19.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as good plain cook; understands making all kinds of pies, and is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; is thoroughly competent and understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived 7 years in one family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Newport preferred. Apply at No. 10 Jersey, between 10th and 11th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches and is willing to assist in the washing if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 338 7th-av., between 39th and 33th sts., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, a situation as first-class cook; can procure stands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies ice-creams and fancy dishes; has lived in some of the first families in this City, to whom she can refer; wages $16. Call at or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker. No objection to the country. Testimonials satisfactory. Call at No. 234 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Reliable City reference given. No objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, ices jellies, desserts, pastry and baking. Best City reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—A LADY WANTS TO PROCURE A situation for her cook, who has been in her employ six years; she is an excellent plain cook, and a perfectly sober honest and trustworthy person. Apply at No 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at her present situation.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has lived in her last place 7 years; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 88 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 2d-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman as cook; has lived in last place 5 years; can give good reference. Apply at No. 43 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, WILLing Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; baker of bread pies &c.; would do chamberwork waiting or laundress; good references; no objections to the country; a home in preference to high wages; neat about her person and kitchen. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework for a small family; is a first-rate baker. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, lately landed, situations in City or country; the one can cook wash and iron, and is make herself useful, the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; a good home in preference to high wages. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, OBLIGing and well-recommended Scotch Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, in City or country; as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pastry cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable and highly recommended young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; steady and industrious, and able and willing to work; best of City references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen until engaged. Inquire at No. 86 Rowinck-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; is a good meat and pastry cook; the best City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 27 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German Protestant young woman, as cook or laundress; is fully competent to fill either of the above situations; is willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; has best of reference from her last place; is an excellent cook and good baker of bread and biscuits. Apply at No. 222 East 26th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls; one as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing and obliging, and has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young woman—is an excellent cook, good baker; would assist in washing and ironing; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, situations by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as laundress. Apply at No. 116 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family. Has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 49 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., verbally or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann, No. 446 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Sauerherbora-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of ability and refinement desires the situation to superintend a widower's or elderly gentleman's household; fully competent for any position where trust and confidence are required; no objection to children; the most respectable reference given. Address, for one week, M., Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF RESPECTability and intelligence desires a situation as above. She wishes to be where she can have no entire charge, and where the family is small. Would do the work without any assistance. Would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address S. P., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman would like a situation as plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; or would do housework in a small family. Has no connections in this country and prefers a steady home. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 248 Mulberry-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation for a very respectable girl to go in the country to do chamber work, plain sewing and would assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived for the last two years.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 190 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 20th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in a private family, to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 342 West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable colored girl, as lady's maid or child's assistant nurse. Inquire at No. 219 37th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel or to wait on growing children. Call at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; would have no objections to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City references. Call at 98 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, French fluting, &c.; does up fine muslins in beautiful style; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take chamberwork and sewing; has the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and who thoroughly understands her business; is very respectable and neat in appearance; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of children; will take the whole care of a baby, and will be very useful in a respectable family. Has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; fully qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN OF respectability wishes employment as monthly nurse or to attend a sick or invalid lady. Apply at No. 63 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT Nurse wishes a situation; can take charge of an infant from its birth or take care of older children, and is a good sewer; has the highest testimonials as to capacity and character. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant girl who has been in her employ six years, to take care of children and do light chamberwork, where little sewing is required. Apply at her present employer's, No. 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl in a first class family as nurse and to do plain sewing. Would prefer going to the country. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 19th-st., near Broadway. Good City reference.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American Protestant girl as children's nurse and plain sewing; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; would have no objections to the country; good reference given. Call at No 202 1st-av., up stairs.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable lady, a situation to attend a trimming or fancy store; reference given. Inquire or address Mrs. M. W., No 10 King-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; she can do all kinds of family sewing; cuts and fits children's dresses; would go as chambermaid and waitress if required; the best of reference; prefers living in the country. Also, a young woman as general housekeeper; she is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the best of reference. Call at No. 215 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month. Good reference given. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 94 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses and does all family sewing; is willing to take care of a young child in a permanent situation; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 9 11th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No 107 14th-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, ronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR—THE RASHER DONKEY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—PERFECTION. Evening—PAULINE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Homestead bill, as amended by the House, was called up in the Senate, when, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., the amendments were not concurred with. The Pacific Telegraph bill and the Post-office Deficiency bill were successively and briefly considered, when Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, was permitted to make an explanation of his connection with the Houmas Land Claims. Mr. BENJAMIN followed with a detailed statement of the same subject, in support of Mr. SLIDELL, and was encountered by Mr. TOOMBS, who contended that the lands now claimed under the Houmas patent, have been for a half-century in possession of other parties, whose rights have not hitherto been disputed. Without action, the Senate adjourned. The Pacific Railroad bill engaged the attention of the House; Southern members arguing in a blustering way for a Southern route; and the parents of the bill defending the one selected. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, raised a legal objection to the bill, in the fact that the parties named in it constituted not a corporation, but a partnership; and that the death of any one of them would throw the whole subject into chancery. Other technical objections were made by Mr. MILLSON, and the bill, by a vote of 100 to 87, was recommitted. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE delivered a campaign document by way of a speech embodying an account of the life, public services, and private character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Illinois candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency. Other members, not obtaining a hearing, obtained leave to print speeches intended for electioneering purposes.

The call for a meeting of the people in Union-square to forward the nomination of Gen. SAMUEL HOUSTON for the Presidency, was responded to by an assemblage of several thousand persons in the vicinity of the Washington statue last evening. At the main stand there were music, banners, flags, torches, gun-firing, fireworks, speeches, resolutions, and an address to the people of the United States, all intended to enforce the idea that the hero of San Jacinto should be the next President of the United States, in spite of party conventions, cliques and caucuses. Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK presided, and speeches were made by D. D. ATCHISON, J. W. DRISH, CLINTON ROOSEVELT, and others. The address recommended the formation of Houston Clubs in every city, village and town, and the formation of a Houston electoral ticket for every State. A second meeting was organized in the vicinity of the first, at which similar sentiments were advanced. The tone of the meeting was decidedly liberal, cheers being given not only for Gen. HOUSTON, but for SEWARD, LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, and even the Benicia Boy.

The *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 25th, arrived at this port yesterday. Disastrous fires had occurred on the island, destroying large quantities of sugar-cane prepared for grinding. The losses in the vicinity of the Carojal and Magna plantations alone, to the 16th inst., were estimated at $200,000. Señor DON T. FRANCISCO PACHECO, Spanish Minister to Mexico, left Havana on the 19th, *en route* for the capital of the country, to which he is accredited. Mr. GOTTSCHALK, the distinguished pianist, has been giving concerts in Havana. There were 300,000 boxes of stock in sugar on hand, against 345,000 at the same time last year. Molasses was 3@3¼ reals per keg of 5½ gallons. Freights were without decline, and Exchange on the United States, for 60 days, was ¼@1 per cent. premium.

In the Old School Assembly at Rochester yesterday the amount raised for Father CHINIQUY was reported at $2,750. Drs. EDGAR and MCMULLEN were appointed delegate and alternate to the next General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians. It was decided that no further action in relation to Slavery or Temperance was necessary.

The auction sale of the Brooklyn Ferry leases, which has been so often postponed, took place yesterday in the City Hall. Only three persons, Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, President of the Union Ferry Company; Mr. HAYS, President of the Dry Dock Bank, understood to be an *alter ego* of GEORGE LAW, and Mr. C. K. GARRISON, offered bids. The lease is for ten years from May, 1861, and includes all the ferries now owned by the Union Ferry Company. The price now paid is $56,000, but Mr. C. P. SMITH, acting for the Union Ferry Company had to bid $103,000 for the new lease, before it was knocked down to him.

The application of Mr. PLATT for a *mandamus* to compel Comptroller HAWS to approve the bond offered by him as City Chamberlain came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice BONNEY. The hearing was, however, postponed on account of the engagements of Mr. EVARTS, the counsel of the Comptroller.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance.

The schooner *Josephine*, suspected of being engaged in the Slave-trade, was yesterday seized, and her Captain arrested and held to bail in $3,000. The Captain gave his name as WM. F. CARTER. The vessel cleared for the Coast of Africa on the 17th of May, and returned to port dismasted.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the New-York Orphan Asylum was held yesterday, in the presence of a large concourse of its friends and patrons. Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, opened the proceedings with the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. The annual report was highly satisfactory. During the past year the managers have received two legacies, $1,000 from the late Miss R. B. MILLER, and $500 from the late Mrs. ANTHON. On April 1 there were 172 orphans in the Asylum. The receipts have exceeded the expenditures, and the Treasurer has a balance of $135 in hand.

The previous dull feeling on the Stock Exchange, and the advices from Europe, which were construed politically as unpromising, caused a decline of ¼@1 ¾ cent. yesterday forenoon on most of the Share list. At the close, there was a reaction nearly equal to the fall. Exchange left off 109¾. Money continues quiet and easy.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in more demand, at firmer prices. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Fish Oils, Resin, Dry Codfish, Candles and Tallow. Provisions, Metals, Teas, Fruit, Foreign Liquors and Tobacco were less active. The Freight engagements were heavier.

OUR EASTERN GUESTS.—The Japanese are evidently beginning to be bored by the attentions they receive at Washington. They came on a mission of ceremony, and are not at all pleased to find it converted into a visit of the most fatiguing labor. They show their good sense in preferring to spend their time in examining the machinery and manufacturing processes of the country,—in studying what is new and useful,—rather than in attendance upon the balls and parties and dinners which are got up for them, and where they are stared at like so many wild beasts. They are already thoroughly sick of this thing, and look forward with dismay to the amount of it still in store for them in the northern cities which they are expected to visit.

We trust their scruples and tastes in this matter will be treated with the utmost respect. If any public good is to flow from their mission, they must not go away disgusted with the country and its customs. It is not easy for us to understand how utterly unlike is everything they see here to what they are accustomed to at home. They are persons of the highest rank,—accustomed to the most rigid seclusion and the most aristocratic isolation from the mass of the people, and habitually treated by the thousands of their attendants with a degree of deference which seems to us the sheerest servility. The condition of things they encounter here is utterly incomprehensible to them,—and it is only surprising they have tolerated it so long. Their patience, it appears, has reached its limit.

The Pending Issue.

Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in a letter which was published in the TIMES a few days since, insists upon the necessity of a compact union among the Slave States, and advises the sending of delegates to Richmond clothed with absolute power to take such action as the emergency may require. He represents the people of the North as bent on the destruction of the slaveholding States—ignorant of the fact that it involves their own. He adds:

"They are told and believe that we are weak, and in the face of *the fact that we have been strong enough to control this Government ever since it was established*, and to make the country all that it is, they have been made to believe that the South dare not face the North on any decisive field—in short, on the issue of disunion. And that issue is what, it seems to me, they are now pressing keenly on us, in Congress and everywhere. We must meet it, and meet it *now*."

Mr. HAMMOND here incidentally states the precise issue of the pending contest. He admits that the slaveholding States have "*controlled this Government ever since it was established*;" and he seems to understand perfectly—though he does not confess openly—that the real point to be decided next November is, whether they shall be permitted thus absolutely to control it longer. The question of Slavery is merely an incident of the real controversy. It is prominent and important because Slavery is the weapon which the South has used to compel that union of action which has enabled it to control the Government hitherto. The Southern States cling to Slavery because it affords the only basis upon which they can unite. The North denounces it partly on moral grounds, and partly because it has been so long made the instrument of their subjugation.

But the real contest is for political power. The great body of the people of the North and West have come to feel that the South has usurped control of the Government long enough—that the real power of the country rests no longer with that section, and that every consideration of justice and expediency demands that the actual control of the Government should go with the population and the natural elements of authority. For a long time after the organization of the Government, the slaveholding States were in the ascendant. They continued to hold the majority of population—they had the greater wealth, and were thus fairly entitled to the substantial control of the Government. But that period has passed away forever. They are now in a constitutional minority, and in 1864 the Free States will have 196 representative votes, and the Slave States but 104.

Upon what grounds of justice or of right can the South still claim, in the face of this steady relative decline, the prolonged and perpetual ascendancy in the councils of the Federal Government? Why should the other States of the Union be expected to concede to them, in perpetuity, this complete control over interests which they all share in common? It was understood, when this Government was established, that it was to be a government of the people, acting under prescribed constitutional forms. In such a government power must go with the people;—and the balance of power must shift as the changes of population may require. These changes are by no means confined to the Slave States:—they embrace all sections of the country. In 1790, Massachusetts was the second State in the Union in point of population and relative political weight:—now she has fallen to be the sixth. Ohio, which had no existence then, and which, in 1800, ranked as the seventeenth of the States, has now risen to be the third. The Northwest has grown twice as fast as the Southwest:—the old North has increased but slowly, while the Mississippi valley has rushed forward, with gigantic strides, towards that supreme dominion which she is soon to wield over all the States of the common Union. The sceptre of power is rapidly passing away from the Atlantic seaboard;—the great West already snatches the Presidential nomination from the Eastern States;—Western influences, interests, habits and modes of thought already begin to control the public action of the whole country, and in twenty-five years from this time we must all, North as well as South, look to the West for the laws and the policy which are to control our interests and decide our destiny. These are among the unavoidable incidents of national growth. They spring necessarily from the fact that in so large a country—one having such wide diversities of climate and of soil, and opened in successive sections to immigration and settlement, as our own has been—the centre of power must follow the course of population, and must change as that changes from one section to another. The South can have no exemption from this universal law. It cannot hope to prolong its control over the Confederacy beyond the term which this law assigns to it.

Mr. HAMMOND is quite right in saying that hitherto the supremacy of the South over the Federal Government has been complete. It is the fact of this control,—prolonged already beyond the just limits which its relative rank would prescribe, and not always exercised with a very scrupulous regard to the rights and interests of other sections,—which has roused the people of the Northern States to an effort for its overthrow. They are naturally unwilling longer to be overborne by an aggressive and arrogant minority. They cannot consent to see their interests made permanently subordinate to the interests of a section which has become inferior to them in population, in wealth, and in all the elements of political control. They assert their right, by every legitimate title, to the control of the Government;—and it is this for which they are now contending. The South is determined to resist. It holds the attitude of a resolute usurper—resolved on perpetuating his power, and menacing with violent resistance every attempt to dispossess him. The resistance will be futile, because the war is with the laws of nature—the inevitable and irresistible influences of national growth.

The South alleges that its institutions are in danger from this menaced change. It regards this endeavor of the North to seize upon the power to which it is entitled, as a crusade against Slavery, and upon this apprehension bases its stubborn resistance. The South is undoubtedly entitled to protection against any such interference with its social security. But the time for resistance will only arrive when the attempt at interference is made. Nothing increases the danger of it half so much as the means taken to ward it off. The South has no reason to fear any unconstitutional interference with Slavery on the part of the Northern States, or of the Federal Government in the hands of the majority of the people of the Union. When any such attempt is made the South will have a right to resist;—but until that time, they have no right to offer any other resistance than that which any citizen may properly make at the ballot box. A league of the Cotton States,—such an "organization of a new Republic, under our present Federal Constitution," as Mr. HAMMOND recommends,—would be in violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and could only be regarded as an initial step to revolution.

Mr. HAMMOND says that the North is pressing upon the South the issue of disunion. In what sense this language is used we do not quite understand. The North has no purpose of doing anything which shall compel the South, either from self-respect or in self-defence, to secede from the Union;—but it is resolved, and it is nearly unanimous in the purpose, to assert its rightful share of authority in the affairs of the Federal Government. If the South regards this as pressing the issue of disunion upon them, we can only regret their mistake, and leave the people of the Southern States to decide for themselves what course they will pursue. According to present appearances there will be two Democratic candidates in the field,—one a National Democrat and the other a Secessionist. This will enable the people of the South to vote directly on the issue of disunion,—leaving the North entirely undisturbed by the contest. But whatever else may happen, it is quite safe to predict that the control which the South has exercised over the Government ever since it was established, must now come to an end. Senator HAMMOND is statesman enough to afford to look this fact in the face and to make the best of it,—instead of wasting his strength in contending against what is inevitable.

Mexican Affairs.

The mass of information from Mexico that has appeared in the TIMES this week, cannot fail to make apparent the peculiar and extraordinary character of the revolution and civil strife that have been in progress throughout the neighboring Republic since the latter part of 1857. We have the account that Mons. GABRIAC, who has been the official representative of France and Spain in Mexico for several years, and one of the principal supporters of the Church or monarchical faction, has been recalled; and it is stated that this high functionary, the representative of two of the European Powers in Mexico, has so outraged public opinion, so violated his duty towards his own countrymen even, in his official and private acts, that he is obliged to proceed from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz by circuitous routes, and embark by stealth on board a French man-of-war at Sacrificios, to avoid insult, and perhaps the hanging he so richly deserves. It is also stated that the French and Spanish Minister has accumulated, during his five years' residence in Mexico, the sum of $1,000,000—having been interested in the iniquitous financial schemes of the Church Government, the importation of French goods under the seal of the Legation, &c., &c.

But this is nothing new for a foreign minister in Mexico. According to history, fortune-making, by hook or by crook, is the particular vocation of that class of officials in this rich but despised and abused country. The predecessor of GABRIAC—Mons. LAVASSEUR, we think, was his name—went into the importation of French carriages. He hired a warerocm, and to such an extent did he import vehicles from France under the seal of the Legation as to almost break up that branch of industry in the City of Mexico; till at last, the artisans in that line becoming desperate, they congregated in a mob on a certain evening, broke open Mons. LAVASSEUR'S carriage repository, dragged therefrom some sixty vehicles, and burned them on the public plaza. Mr. OTTWAY, the English Minister, was notorious for his private speculations in Mexican troubles, and the amount of Mexican dollars he carried out of the country.

We mention these little historical incidents simply to show how things are done in Mexico.

But to return to our advices from Mexico. We find that ZULOAGA has issued a decree to MIRAMON, under date of May 1, demanding the restoration of the Presidency. ZULOAGA says he deposited the office with MIRAMON temporarily, in order to "give effect to the campaign against the dissenters in Vera Cruz." MIRAMON having failed in two campaigns against that city, ZULOAGA thinks it time to come forward, and in his decree to MIRAMON holds the following language:

"Two epochs have passed in the course of fifteen months, and immense efforts and sacrifices have been made by all classes of society to aid your Excellency in the consummation of the object; and as the late events are an incontestable proof that other means must be adopted to save the country in the perilous crisis through which we are passing, I, as the only one responsible before God and my fellow-citizens, being the legitimate representative of the plan of Tacubaya, cannot be indifferent to the evils which afflict them, nor longer refrain from myself confronting the position, and by all the means in my power, promoting whatever will conduce to their well being and prosperity."

This is the language of ZULOAGA, the tool of the Church faction—a man of low instincts, no education, vile habits and ignoble pursuits. This language is the essence of humbug and hypocrisy, in which scholars in the Spanish school of intrigue are the greatest adepts on Earth, and it is astonishing that our people do not more readily comprehend this fact. MIRAMON does not obey the decree; on the contrary, he captures and imprisons ZULOAGA, and issues a forced loan decree under date of May 8, for $275,000. This decree is probably one of the most extraordinary documents that ever emanated from the President of a Republic. It states that the amount assigned to each *lender* shall be paid into the Custom-house building of each city. Thirty days are given in which to make the payment, and those who pay up within eight days from the date of the decree shall have a discount of 20 per cent., while those who do not pay the amounts against their names at the end of the thirty days shall be forced to disgorge the same as a *fine*. We copy the following articles from the decree:

ART. 5. The amount loaned shall be repaid out of the 25 per cent. that remains free to the Government of the duties of importation at all of the ports open to foreign commerce.

ART. 6. That there may be no difficulty in said repayment, the receiving office shall give to each lender a certificate of his payment, which shall be receivable from the bearer in all the maritime, frontier and interior custom houses in payment of the duties and tax spoken of in the preceding article.

When the fact is remembered that the Miramon Government does not hold a port in the Republic, and has no power over the import or export of wares, merchandise, specie or bullion, the impudence and coolness of the fifth and sixth articles must be evident.

The foregoing are some of the most prominent points contained in our Mexican correspondence, and they vividly portray the outrageous and murderous jugglery by which dollars are coined out of the blood and sweat of the Mexican nation. We doubt whether any recent history represents such enormous crimes against humanity as are now being enacted on the part of Christian nations towards Mexico. In addition to such facts as have been mentioned in this article, we desire to refer to a communication from our Vera Cruz correspondent, which will be found in another column of the TIMES of to-day. This communication sets forth with great perspicuity the vice-like grasp with which those European Powers having pecuniary claims on Mexico hold that country. We have here the irrefragable evidence that the Central Government of Mexico, recognized by the European Powers and sustained by them, not only does not pay one cent towards the liquidation of the country's indebtedness to Europe, but deliberately violates every principle of national honor, and wages a ruinous warfare upon those citizens who look to European Ministers for protection. On the other hand, we find the Liberal or Constitutional Government, which is unrecognized by these European Ambassadors,—with which these officials are in fact at open war, using every effort to crush and annihilate it,—faithfully setting aside the greater portion of the revenue of the country in liquidation of the national debt. Here is certainly an extraordinary evidence of inhumanity and injustice on one side, and the very soul of patriotism and honor on the other. Yet, so lethargic is public opinion in the United States relative to Mexican affairs, and if the New-York *Tribune* can be taken as the exemplification, so utterly dead are we of the North to all the dictates of Christianity and humanity, as well as more worldly interests, that poor, degraded and down-trodden Mexico must be left a prey to the harpies who have for so many years been sucking at her vitals, and the present Congress must adjourn without bringing to a successful issue this long pending and dangerous question, notwithstanding our own pecuniary interests and foreign relations become seriously complicated and imperiled by such a course. Our own interests, as a commercial and manufacturing nation, are considered as naught. We are unblushingly told that we have no duty to perform in this matter as a Christian and enlightened Republic; but we must quietly look on and allow European Powers to work out their venal schemes, and a miserable, desperate and bloody heathen oligarchy continue to scourge the bleeding and nearly ruined Mexican nation. All these monstrous evils must be tolerated, simply because partisan prejudice and passion find no benefit in permitting their extinction. We hope, for the credit of the American name and character, that a speedy and sane remedy may be applied.

The Turkish Question Again.

The reappearance of the "Turkish difficulty" upon the political stage in Europe, with an aspect almost as menacing as that which it wore when MENSCHIKOFF displayed his paletot at the Porte, in 1853, is a signal illustration of the folly of trying to mend or patch up political organizations that are not founded either on justice or on the popular will. If the relations of the Turkish Government with its Christian subjects had been settled finally at the close of the Crimean war, so as to prevent the recurrence of fresh complications, instead of being settled temporarily for the mere purpose of making peace, we should not have, as at present, commerce deranged and manufactures half paralyzed, by the imminent renewal of a quarrel which has, for half a century, kept the three greatest Powers in Europe in hot water. The remonstrances made by Russia, on behalf of the Turkish Christians, were, as the world knew, perfectly well founded. The grievances she complained of were substantial and notorious. They were disregarded by the Sultan and by France and England, from a very reasonable conviction that they were put forward as a cover for schemes of territorial aggrandizement on a great scale. Russia asked the Porte for justice for her co-religionists in order that she might herself take the place of the Porte as their ruler; and the Allies aided the Sultan in resisting them through fear of seeing the Czar enthroned at Constantinople. There is nothing in the least unreasonable on the part of the Western Powers, in deprecating the addition of 30,000,000 subjects to an Empire already so powerful as that of Russia. The fear that a power which would stretch from Lapland to the Bosphorus, over some of the finest countries in Europe, and would add the command of the Mediterranean to the complete possession of the Black Sea, and support a navy manned by the maritime population of the Archipelago and Dalmatia, by an army of nearly a million and a half of regular soldiers, would prove dangerous to the liberty and independence of other European nations, is not a fear that can be fairly called chimerical. Neither France nor Italy nor England could witness the apparition of such a giant in the Levant without the gravest misgivings.

The way to have removed the danger was to have removed the excuse which Russia has had for all her wars with Turkey for a hundred years. The provision of reasonable guarantees for the rights of the Christians would have ended the "Eastern Question" at least for this century. This was what France and England pretended to set about at the Paris Conferences in 1856, but they left the matter in rather a worse position than that in which the war found it. They had wounded the pride of Russia at Sebastopol, without sensibly diminishing her strength, and they left her at the peace in possession of precisely the same reasons for menacing Constantinople, of which she had previously availed herself. They had both been fully informed, during the war, of the utterly disorganized condition of the Turkish Government—of the gross corruption and debasement amongst the official class at the capital. The allied Generals and Commissioners had had personal experience of the complete powerlessness of the central authority throughout the provinces, of the utter disregard by all local functionaries, from the mudie to the pasha, of any order, edict or decree, which did not happen to tally with their interests or convenience, or which even conflicted in the least degree with their prejudices. The Plenipotentiaries were consequently perfectly well aware that any convention made with the Sultan as to the rights of the Christians, was so much paper, with nothing thereon; that his signing it indicated his own private and personal wish to be agreeable, but nothing more. It was never alleged by Russia or anybody else that the oppression of the rayahs was the direct act of the Government at Constantinople. It was not the laws that weighed heavily on them. The Tanzimat was in existence for years before MENSCHIKOFF'S mission. Their wrongs were and are the wrongs which a conquered race usually experiences from their conquerors.

The Christians are unarmed, unwarlike, bred in habits of submission, scattered thinly through a wild country, without roads, without any means of intercommunication. Their masters are soldiers, following war as their trade, scorning Christians with more than the scorn of a negro-driver for a "free nigger," accustomed to command.—a prompt, cruel, fiery race, with the old Tartar fierceness still untamed by four centuries of a fixed agricultural life. They kick, cuff, and rob Christians because the common law of the Ottoman empire allows it. The statute law of Constantinople cannot mend matters, without either altering the nature of the Turkish population, and teaching them to forget all the traditions of their race, or else creating such a public force, and effecting such a reorganization of the administration as would enforce obedience throughout the empire to the dictates of the central power. This could only be done by taking the Government entirely out of the hands of the Mussulmans, or at least admitting the Christians to a fair share in it.

If any such change were made, the Greeks, who are the only active, energetic race of the Levant, and who now hold the finances of Turkey within bounds, would at once rise into power, and assume the reins of the administration. Their success as commercial men—a success which has no parallel in the history of any other race—as it is only forty years since they were a horde of barbarians, fighting for their lives among the rocks of the Morea, and which has placed Greek houses in the first rank at London, Liverpool, Marseilles and Genoa, proves the possession of great administrative ability. We cannot deny the possession of military courage to the soldiers of 1823, and the Greek race has never been accused of a want of diplomatic acuteness. Whether the transfer of the administration of the Ottoman Empire to Greek hands could be made to consort with the retention of the Sultan, as a constitutional monarch, time would tell; but the difficulty, if it proved a difficulty, would be far easier of solution than the one which now presents itself. Russia owes a large portion of her influence amongst the rayahs to the fact that she is the only power that has attempted to better their condition in the only practical way by overturning the power of the Turks. She will retain it till the Allies adopt her course of treatment, recognize the rights of the majority as the only firm basis for any political settlement, and give up childish attempts to convert the common domestic Turk into a copy of a French prefect of department. What has plainly to be done finally had better be done at once. The Greek Kingdom, already in existence, has failed mainly because it comprises but a tithe of the Greeks, and the poorest part of Greece. The political philosophers of Europe could hardly perform a better experiment than by uniting the whole Greek race, or giving it a chance of self-government. It is sure not to be nearly so formidable as Russia, and it can not fail more miserably than Turkey.

A CHANCE OF CABS.—It is by no means impossible that the next generation of New-Yorkers may owe to the Central Park, under its actual management, not merely "the delight of their eyes and the pride of their life" in the way of fresh air, charming promenades and refreshing scenery, but also safety in their homes and the means of moving freely about their huge metropolis. The Park Police is already established in public favor as a model of discipline, efficiency and good behavior. And the Superintendent of the Park has just issued, by order of the Commissioners, an advertisement setting forth that sealed proposals will be received at the Park Office for providing "one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park."

This step is the first practical movement in the direction of an improvement, the absence of which has been a standing, or rather running disgrace to our great City for years past. So far as the Park is concerned, a supply of cheap, comfortable, easy vehicles, such as may be had in Paris or London for a half or a quarter of a dollar the hour, is absolutely essential to the general enjoyment of that beautiful pleasure-ground. Some of our wagon-owning citizens have been already greatly aggrieved at finding themselves excluded from the "people's park," by the "people's policemen," when they took their families there for a Sunday's drive in the respectable vehicles which do duty through the week in transporting legs of mutton, or cans of milk, or kegs of crackers, or boxes of candles from their shops to their customers' houses. This is natural enough; and no one can wonder that the sufferers should instantly break forth into indignant denunciations of the "aristocracy," and impassioned vindications of the "rights of labor." But a moment's reflection might satisfy even an angry pater-familias that the very design of a park would be destroyed if the liberty which might be safely extended to the decent wagon which bears his "sign" emblazoned on its modest sides, were offered to huge advertising vans, portents in pink and scarlet, monstrous shapes flaunting hideous devices. And yet as the line must be drawn somewhere, how can it be so safely drawn, for the greatest good of the greatest number, as between "business vehicles" in general, and vehicles of pleasure? A supply of well-built, well-kept cabs will obviate all difficulties of this kind for all rational and considerate persons—which, of course, is as much as to say the whole population of New-York. But our hope is that it may do more. Successful on the Park, we shall hope to see the cab, the British "brougham," or the French "coupé," either of which is better suited to our climate than the more open "milord" or "hansom," gradually make its victorious way into the City. The disappearance of the last "hack" from Broadway will mark an era in our civilization hardly less glorious and beneficent than the epoch which shall witness the suicide in the City Hall cupola of the last Alderman.

FAREWELL SERMON OF REV. MR. KALLOCH.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH preached his farewell sermon to his congregation at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Sunday last. The building was excessively crowded. Mr. KALLOCH will leave Boston this week, to reside in Leavenworth, Kansas. His position there will be that of chief manager and agent of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. His friends in Boston have volunteered to contribute $75,000 to build him a church in that city at any period that he will consent to return.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The City of Pittsburgh in Court.

THE COMMON COUNCILS ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, May 29.

The case of HAMILTON vs. the Pittsburgh Councils came up to-day, Mr. HARDING counsel for plaintiff and Mr. PENNY for defendant. A statement was made that the Councils had not yet taken action, when the Court suggested that the case be held over until June 26, at Lancaster. A decision will be given this afternoon.

In the afternoon Mr. HARDING asked for an attachment against the majority of the Common and the minority of the Select Councils.

Mr. PENNY argued that the case was in no better position now for final adjudication than before, and that more time was wanted.

Judge WOODWARD held that the Court could not make numerical distinctions in the issue of the writ of attachment. The judgment was against the City of Pittsburg as a corporation, and the writ of execution should issue against all the members of the Councils as her agents. The judgment was not executed or the writ obeyed until the Corporation had levied the tax. The course of the Court was plain; it was either to confess its inability to enforce its orders, or else to force the Council to obey. In dispensing criminal justice, it might be proper to make a distinction in favor of those minorities of the Council who expressed a willingness to obey the writ, but for the execution of its orders the Court looks to every representative of the Corporation.

Mr. HARDING, under this suggestion, moved for attachments against all members of both Councils.

Chief-Justice LOWRIE saw no necessity for this, and differed from the views of Judge WOODWARD. He would not indorse an attachment against those who expressed a willingness to obey the order of the Court. Against the others an attachment was proper.

Mr. PENNY said that the Common Council had acted in good faith in their effort to levy the tax. He then recapitulated the history of the case.

Here the Court retired, and, after consultation, ordered an attachment for contempt to issue against all the recusant members of both Councils, namely: Wm. Ward, Richard Thompson, Samuel Morrell, John Quinn, Jackson Duncan and Jacob Tomer, of the Select Council; A. G. McCandless, Wm. F. Taylor, A. R. Hayden, George Hill, John Lang, Wm. Robotham and Aaron Floyd, of the Common Council.

The writ is made returnable at Lancaster on June 27, at 9 o'clock, and the Sheriff is directed to have the men there.

The former writ as to the other members of the Common Council is continued until the same time.

Important Legal Decision.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 29.

The great patent suit of JUNIUS JUDSON *vs.* COPE & HODGSON, for infringement of the patent for the Judson Governor Valve, which has been on trial for the last ten days in the United States Circuit Court, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff, fully sustaining the validity of the patent. One hundred and ten witnesses from different parts of the country testified in the case. LEE and FISHER for plaintiff; MEEK, OLIVER KITTREDGE and COLLIER, for defendants.

Republican Ratification Meeting at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 29.

The Republican members of the Legislature, in connection with the Republicans of the city, held a meeting at Liberty Hall this evening, to ratify the nomination at Chicago. The speakers and others were escorted to the Hall by a torch-light procession and bands of music. The meeting was a very large one.

Ex-Gov. R. S. BALDWIN presided. Speeches were made by Hon. E. K. FOSTER, on behalf of the Delegation to Chicago; by Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, who introduced the resolutions; by Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Ex-Gov. DUTTON, Hon. N. D. SPERRY, WM. K. PECK, and many others. The resolutions were passed by acclamation.

Ratification Meeting at Trenton.

TRENTON, Tuesday, May 29.

A grand ratification meeting of the friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN was held here this evening, at Temperance Hall. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The Chicago Platform was read and adopted with cheers. Hon. WM. L. DAYTON and JAS. T. RUSLING, of Trenton, and GEO. A. CAPEHN, of Philadelphia, made speeches, and were repeatedly and loudly applauded. Cheers were given for the nominees, and resolutions passed to elect them. One hundred guns were fired.

Douglas in Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDGE, Tuesday, May 29.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional District, held at Pittsfield to-day, resolutions favorable to Douglas were unanimously passed. Both delegates will now vote for him, which will be a gain of one vote.

Special Municipal Election at Newark.

NEWARK, Tuesday, May 29.

A special election of an Alderman was held in the Fourth Ward to-day. There was a hard contest, and the Opposition candidate was elected by nine majority. Last Fall the Democrats carried the Ward.

Bursting of the Boiler of the Kate McLaurin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, May 29.

The steamer *Kate McLaurin*, for Fayetteville, burst her boiler at 4 o'clock this morning, near Elizabethtown, killing Captain EVANS and two deck hands, and scalding the fireman and others. The cargo of merchandize, which was for the interior is a total loss.

The Weymouth Tragedy.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

Seven witnesses were examined at Weymouth, to-day, before the Coroner, in the poisoning case of Miss MARY TIRRELL. The evidence was conclusive of the death by corrosive sublimate, but there was no proof of HERSEY'S implication. The verdict is expected to-morrow.

Another Poisoning Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

ALEXANDER MOORE was arrested in Manchester, yesterday, charged with poisoning his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and servant girl, by placing white lead in flour. All are in a critical condition, with faint hopes of their recovery.

Violent Hail-Storm at Lexington, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 29.

A violent hail-storm at Lexington, Mo., last night, did much damage to the fruit of that vicinity, and broke nearly all the glass in the city. Some of the hail stones weighed seven ounces, and split the shingles on the roofs of houses in their descent.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The special session of the Legislature will convene to-morrow to take action on the subject of the cattle disease. The distemper has appeared in various localities. In New Hampshire it is causing much excitement.

Theodore Parker's Library.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

THEODORE PARKER bequeathed his private library, containing over 30,000 volumes, to the Public Library of the City of Boston.

Railroad Depot Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 29.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad depôt at Bordentown was burnt at 2 o'clock this morning, with three engines and ten cars.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29.

FLOUR firmer and in better demand, but quotations unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls, at $5 25 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 50 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 50@$5 75 for fair to choice Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 75 for fair to favorite Double Extras. WHEAT firmer; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2. Chicago Spring, $1 07@$1 08; 5,600 bushels Canada Club, at $1 12. CORN closed firmer, but quiet; sales nearly 6,000 bush. Illinois, at 51c.; 14,000 bushels Toledo, at 50c. OATS, dull and heavy. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS less firm, but unchanged. *Imports:* 3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat; 25,000 bushels Corn. *Exports:* 100 bbls. Flour; 51,000 bushels Wheat; 82,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR market unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales, 13,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 15; and 3,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 14, afloat. CORN market without material change; sales, 13,000 bushels Illinois, at 56½c.; and 4,000 bushels Indiana, at the same quotation, to arrive. OATS steady; sales, 10,000 bushels Canadian, on private terms. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 26c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—17,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—23,000 bbls. Flour, 11,100 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 9,100 bushels Oats.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged; sales of three days, 8,500 bales; receipts of three days, 2,500 bales, against 1,900 last year; receipts ahead of last year, 438,000 bales; receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last

year, 740,000 bales. SUGAR firm. The rest of the market unchanged.

MOBILE, Monday, May 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,300 bales. The steamer's news had no effect upon the market; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May, 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 900 bales. Market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 33@$1 40; White, $1 45@$1 57. CORN declined 2c.@3c.; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow, at 70c. PROVISIONS closed with an advancing tendency. BACON, Shoulders and Sides, 8½c.@10¾c. WHISKY firm, at 21c @22½c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 29.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50. WHEAT quiet; white, $1 40@$1 65; red, $1 30@$1 35. CORN active; white, 68c.@72c.; red, 63c @67c. PROVISIONS firm, and generally held higher; Mess Pork, $18; Prime, $15; Rump, $14; Bacon, 10½c. WHISKY nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 29.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 95¾; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 56½; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	61,239,000
Specie	6,201,000
Due from other Banks	9,057,800
Deposits	20,320,500
Circulation	5,660,600

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New-York Orphan Asylum.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The celebration of the Fifty-fourth Anniversary of the New-York Orphan Asylum, yesterday, was an occasion of unusual interest, and drew together a large number of the friends and patrons of the institution. The exercises commenced at noon, at which time the rooms were crowded with spectators. The children in their neat and uniform attire, presented a pleasing spectacle, each one appearing to take a deep interest in the proceedings. They began by chanting the "Jubilate," after which Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH read the Scriptures and offered prayer, in which the children joined. After a song, entitled "Pleasant Weather," Rev. Mr. SMITH read the annual report, of which the following are extracts:

"The health of the children has been uniformly good throughout the year. While an epidemic disease has been prevailing in the neighborhood, even to the very gates of the Asylum, it has mercifully been restrained from entering the dwelling. The sick-rooms have been but seldom occupied. Yet three of the children have died during the year. It may be remembered that in a previous report, it was noticed that one of our orphans had taken charge of the boys' school. The experiment has been tested for two years, and the children have made unusual progress under his tuition, as well as great improvement under his discipline. The satisfactory result of this arrangement has led the Managers to adopt the same course in the female classes: employing some of the senior girls, and giving them, at the same time, special opportunities for pursuing their studies. The Managers are sensible how much of the prosperity of this orphan household is connected with the continuance of the estimable Superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. PELL, who are discharging their duties with the same untiring energy and parental kindness. The melodeon, purchased with the proceeds of the handiwork of the orphans, is an unfailing source of enjoyment. The Managers have received two legacies: $1,000 from the late Miss ROSAMOND B. MILLER, and $500 from the late Mrs. HENRY ANTHON."

The Superintendent's report shows that there were in the Asylum, April 1, 1859, 101 boys and 63 girls—total, 164. There were admitted during the year, 11 boys and 4 girls—making 172. Of these, 16 boys and 12 girls were discharged by indenture or otherwise, one was sent to the House of Refuge, and 3 had died, leaving the number on the 1st of April, 1860, 92 boys and 55 girls—total, 447.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts for the year have been $22,262 32, and the expenses $22,136 97, leaving a balance on hand of $125 35. After the reports, the children rose, and remained standing while Rev. Mr. SMITH made a familiar address to them upon their duties, and related several anecdotes to teach them the benefits of observation as they passed through life. He also addressed a few words to the adult portion of the assemblage upon the noble and Christian work in which they were engaged. The children sung an Anniversary hymn, and went through with the programme, consisting of recitations, dialogues, singing, &c., greatly delighting the company present. The whole was concluded by the Benediction.

Local Organizations.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

The Young Men's Republican Union, having their headquarters at Stuyvesant Institute, held its regular weekly meeting last evening, the President, Mr. CHARLES F. ROGERS, in the Chair. The room was well filled, and the Lincoln and Hamlin Glee Club sang several animating songs to swell the enthusiasm. Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN made the principal speech of the evening, in which he ventilated the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and demonstrated the absurdity of the assumption that the Constitution of the United States guarantees Slavery, in the territories or anywhere else. It was the creature of municipal law only, and slave property once removed from the State where it was recognized, possessed no validity whatever, the common law and the united voice of civilization declaring that man cannot hold property in his fellow-man. He concluded by eulogizing the candidates of the Republican Party, and predicting their triumphant election. The speech elicited frequent applause.

Mr. BENJ. K. PHELPS made the closing speech; a song was sung, and the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The ratification meeting of this District was held, last evening, at No. 624 Eighth avenue, the present headquarters of the Club. The announcement was made that some friends of the good cause, had tendered lots in Fifty-second-street, on which it is the intention of the Club to erect a Wigwam; but it was referred to a Committee for future action. Some ordinary routine business was transacted, after which Mr. ADAMS addressed the assemblage in stirring and eloquent terms, and although the enthusiasm at the nomination seemed to be at its height when the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN were mentioned, yet the name of SEWARD, when uttered by the speaker, drew forth such cheers and applause as must have convinced the most incredulous how deep a hold that statesman has upon the affections of the people.

Dr. IVES followed in a strong speech, and the proceedings of the evening were closed by a well-timed and eloquent address from Mr. BAKER, of the Twentieth Ward. All the proceedings of the evening were marked by extreme enthusiasm.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Association met, last evening, at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, and listened to an address from Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, in support of the following resolutions, which were offered by Mr. F. A. CONKLING:

Resolved, That the union of the East with the West, typified in the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, made with the cordial assent of delegations from the border Slave States, gives assurance that the reign of misrule and corruption draws rapidly to an end; and that a Republican administration of the Federal Government will soon restore the rule of honesty, integrity and economy in our national affairs.

Resolved, In the language of our illustrious and be loved fellow-citizen, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, that "we find in the resolutions of the Chicago Convention a platform as satisfactory to us as if it had been framed with our own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it, eminent and able Republicans with whom we have cordially cooperated in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellinst creed, and that we cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support."

Resolved, That, be leving the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN to afford a basis on which upright and patriotic citizens may honorably combine to rescue the country from boundless prodigality, amazing inefficiency, and wholesale robbery, we invite honest men of all parties to unite with us in their support.

Resolved, That the Empire State ought to do her utmost toward the redemption of our common country from the toils of her betrayers; and we pledge our best exertions to roll up a majority of at least 40,000 for the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. DANA's remarks the resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—This veteran association held its regular meeting at its rooms on Monday evening. It was well attended. Mr. WILLIAM COOPER, to whom were referred the teeth from the vicinity of Sing Sing, reported that they were evidently teeth belonging to a species of *Equus*, and probably of the common horse. The Secretary was requested to obtain from Dr. FOSTER, the donor, further particulars. A large number of journals, books, papers, &c., were received from corresponding Societies and Fellows, among which may be be mentioned: The Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London; The Proceedings of the Royal Swedish Academy; those of the Society of Berlin; The Memoirs of the Natural History Society of Geneva; The Canadian Journal of Industry, Science and Art; The Californian Farmer; The Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; The American Journal of Science; The Natural History of Washington Territory. This last is the result of the combined labors of two very clever naturalists, Drs. COOPER and SUCKLEY. Dr. SUCKLEY was formerly attached to the United States Army, and while in Washington Territory was detailed on Gov. STEVENS' Overland Survey. He explored the Columbia River and adjacent region. Dr. COOPER was attached to another party, which struck land at Puget's Sound, or a point in that vicinity. Mr. MORRIS exhibited a number of new species of shells from Ceylon. Dr. BUDD a specimen of *Truncario Modesta*, from California. Mr. SMITH called attention to the fact of gutta-percha becoming brittle by age. The specimens brought by him had lost every particle of tenacity; they would crumble on the slightest pressure. The Corresponding Secretary read letters from a number of Societies acknowledging the receipt of the Annals of the Lyceum. The Society then adjourned until next Monday evening.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF PALESTINE."—Mr. JOHN D. SHERWOOD, counselor-at-law, delivered a lecture last evening, by invitation, before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Madison square Church, upon the subject of "Palestine"—being the personal recollections and incidents of a traveling tour in that land, performed by the lecturer, three or four years since. The historical and Biblical associations of Palestine, its geological and topographical characteristics, the manners and customs of its people, its wandering tribes of predatory Bedouins, its Valley of Jordan, its Dead Sea, its decayed and ruined cities, &c., &c., were all sketched in an off-hand, racy and unpretentious manner, without notes, but evidently to the entertainment and instruction of a numerous and fashionable audience of ladies and gentlemen, which filled the chapel of the church to overflowing. At the close of the lecture the thanks of the Association were presented to Mr. SHERWOOD, and the hope was expressed that on his return from a European tour, which he is about to make the coming season, his note book would be found filled with materials for a series of lectures as interesting as that which chronicled his recollections of Palestine.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The seventieth annual meeting of the Association of Baptist Churches of New-York was commenced yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Rev S. WHITE, Moderator, presided. After prayer, reading the Scriptures and singing, Rev. Mr. PELTZ delivered the Anniversary discourse from the text Isaiah lxi. 11. Following the sermon, the annual election of officers took place—Dr. ARMITAGE being chosen Moderator, SAMUEL T. HILLMAN, Treasurer, and SYLVESTER PIER, Secretary. Dr. ARMITAGE made a speech of thanks, when the usual Committees were elected. Letters were received from thirty-three different churches, recounting their number of members and contributions to missionary objects during the year. At a meeting in the evening, various reports were submitted, and an address given on Sabbath-Schools. The meeting will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

PLAY-HOUSES FOR THE CHILDREN ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.—It is the intention of the Commissioners of Public Charity and Correction to erect two houses for the special use of the children of Randall's Island, wherein, in stormy weather, they may disport themselves to their heart's content. The building will be of brick, 40 feet wide by 150 feet in length, to be well lighted and ventilated. The cost of both buildings will be about $8,000—not a very large sum, considering the amount of pleasure and healthful recreation that will be afforded to the hundreds of poor foundlings. A gymnasium is to be one of the features of the play-rooms. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of these little ones," &c. The intention is very commendable.

CLERICAL FLIGHT TO EUROPE.—The *Adriatic* Capt. COMSTOCK, which will leave this port for England, on Saturday next, will include, among a large number of passengers, several eminent clergymen of this and other cities. We notice that Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, Provisional Bishop of this Diocese; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Delegate to the Edinburgh Convention; Rev. Dr. MCGILL, of Princeton; and Drs. PARTON and GANSE, of New York, are among the number, as is also Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina. A prosperous voyage, infinite enjoyment, and a happy return are undoubtedly desired by many thousands of persons for these reverend gentlemen.

LECTURE ON AARON BURR.—To-morrow evening Rev. Mr. MILBURN will repeat his able lecture on the "Life and Character of AARON BURR," at the Cooper Institute. In profound interest and dramatic power, this is said to be the lecturer's finest effort. The character of the lecture is well stated by an extract from the New-York *Observer*, which will be found in the advertisement. The exhibition of "Peale's Court of Death" will close the entertainment. Mr. MILBURN'S lecture on Monday evening filled the Cooper Institute.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE JONES' WOOD FESTIVAL.—The receipts of the festival at Jones' Wood, which was given on Monday by the "New-Yorker Allgemeine Saengerbund," amounted to nearly $1,800. This sum, after deducting the expenses, will be divided among the various Singing Societies forming the Saengerbund. They usually invest their shares of these profits in the purchase of pianos, music, or the payment of their musical instructors.

THE CORN EXCHANGE ROOM ENLARGED.—The addition to the Corn Exchange room was yesterday made public for the first time. It was obtained by the purchase of the house on the southwest corner of Broad and South streets. The entire area of the Exchange Rooms, by this enlargement, is 78 feet by 108. The accommodation thus afforded to the crowds of merchants assembling there is very appreciable, and gives general satisfaction.

THE QUAKERS ARE IN TOWN.—Yesterday was a fine, warm, sunny day. The thermometer stood at 83°, Fahrenheit. Not a cloud flecked the sky, so "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue;" and yet the members of the Society of Friends, who are popularly said to bring rain with them, and to pluviate extremely, were in town, and had commenced their Anniversary at the Hester-street Meeting-house. The business, so far, is of a private nature.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Yesterday, two of the Excise Commissioners, Messrs. HOLMES and HASKIN met, as usual, for the purpose of hearing applications for licenses to sell liquor. Mr. KERR was not present, nor, indeed, has he attended any of the meetings of the Board this year. Eight licenses were granted yesterday, five to innkeepers, and three to storekeepers.

THE FAIR AT PALACE GARDEN.—The Floral Festival and Fair, for the enlargement of St. Vincent's Hospital, now being held at Palace Garden, will remain open till Thursday evening.

Police Reports.

A PEDDLER IN TROUBLE.

The store of Mr. Lewis Kolb, No. 44 Vesey-street, was visited by a burglar some two weeks since, who removed about $250 worth of mantillas and silk dresses. Within a few days, Detectives Slowey and King learned that a portion of the stolen property had been taken to Topping's auction-store, in Park-place, and, on reconnoitering there, they were fortunate enough to arrest Joseph Sterns, a peddler residing at No. 585 Fourth-street, by whom the missing goods had been left at the auctioneer's for sale. Subsequently, a quantity of valuable property, which is believed to have been stolen, was found at the prisoner's house, and Justice CONNOLLY will hold him to answer a charge of burglary, should he not be able to account satisfactorily for having the goods in his possession.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Mr. Wm. H. Hess, the proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, No. 338 Eighth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of Robert A. Murray, who has acted as treasurer of the establishment, on a charge of having embezzled $78 94 of the funds received in payment for admission tickets. When the money was demanded of the accused he stated that he had left it at his house; but as he failed to produce it after ample time had been allowed, Detective Poole arrested him, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him to bail in $500 to answer the charge. The prisoner denies his imputed guilt.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Eugene Brassard, a Frenchman, became involved in a fight at the corner of Howard street and Broadway, late on Monday night, and the Police subsequently found him, bruised and insensible, at the bottom of a flight of basement steps, where he had been thrown by his antagonist, who had escaped.....A man named Bowman was seriously hurt in consequence of having fallen from an embankment in Sixty-fourth-street. He was discovered and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Late last evening the police of the 21st Precinct learned that an attempt would be made to put counterfeit $3 bills on the Philipsburg Bank of Philipsburg, N. J., in circulation. The information was was dispatched to the various stations by Mr. CHAPIN, the telegraph operator at Police Headquarters, that storekeepers might be notified. No arrests were reported.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF LUCIUS H. HALL.

Dr. GALLAGHER made a *post-mortem* examintion yesterday of the remains of LUCIUS H. HALL, the young man who died suddenly on Monday morning, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in Broadway, where he was employed as clerk. Unmistakable traces of narcotic poison were discovered. The employer of Mr. HALL and other persons testified that he was a man of regular and correct habits, but that he occasionally used laudanum as an opiate. The jury were unable to decide whether the overdose which produced his death was taken by accident or design. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and 30 years of age.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

JOHN PHILIPS, an Irishman, aged 37 years, residing at No. 42 Tenth-street, was so severely injured about two weeks since by falling from his cart that he died yesterday.....The body of an infant, that had been apparently for months in the water, was taken from the river at the foot of East Eighteenth-street. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.

MRS. CLARA GEBHARDT, a married woman residing at No. 90 Avenue A, died last evening in consequence of having intentionally taken a quantity of arsenic. She had been confined to her bed a long time by severe illness, and it is supposed that she took the poison to end her sufferings. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the circumstances to-day.

Fire.

A fire occurred at 12 o'clock last night in the coppersmith-shop of C. REED, at the corner of Grand and Tompkins streets. It was extinguished before material damage was sustained.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE DETENTION OF WITNESSES—REPAIRS TO BOOKS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE—THE NEW POLICE CLERK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution, and which was adopted, calling on the keeper of the House of Detention for Witnesses to render to the Board an account of the number of persons in his charge as witnesses, with their names, the length of time they have been in his charge, and the cases in which they are held.

A bill of $853, for repairing books and maps in the Register's office, gave rise to a long discussion. The Committee, however, recommended that any further similar work be dispensed with for the present, and until a further appropriation shall be made in the Tax levy. The bill was ordered paid, as was a bill of W. A. McIndre, for serving 10,925 tax notices, registering the same, &c., amounting to $302 50. A small bill for $92, sent in by the proprietor of Tammany Hall, for furnishing meals to jurors and officers, gave rise to a prolonged discussion, but it was finally audited and ordered paid, with a proviso that hereafter the bills for officers shall not be paid.

Richard D. Marshall was appointed to superintend and take charge of the New City Hall, at a compensation of $1 50 per day.

A resolution to procure 500 copies of laws relative to the City, for the use of the Board, was adopted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next, when a clerk to the new Police District, created by the last Legislature, will be appointed if a candidate can be agreed on. The law requires that the Supervisors shall appoint a Clerk within sixty days after the passage of the act, but at present the District has no magistrate, nor can any be elected until November, to take office in January, 1861. It is needless to say that for this sinecure clerkship there is no lack of applicants.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

SALE OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY LEASES.

The auction sale of the Brooklyn ferry leases, which has been advertised to come off at various times during the last six months, but has been postponed through the action of the Courts in this City and Brooklyn, finally took place yesterday, in Room No. 20, City Hall, under the hammer of W. S. Duke, Auctioneer. There were but few persons present, and only three took part in the bidding. These were Mr. Cyrus P. Smith, the President of the Union Ferry Company, Mr. Hays, President of the Dry Dock Bank, who was understood to act for Geo. Law, and Mr. C. K. Garrison. The lease is for ten years from the 1st of May, 1861, and includes all the ferries now owned by the Union Ferry Company, viz.: Fulton, Catharine, Wall, South and Hamilton-avenue. The price paid now is $56,000 per annum, and, according to the terms of the advertisement, no bid was to be received less than the present rates. The first bid—$56,000—was made by Mr. Smith, and from this point they ran up rapidly at an advance of $5,000 each bid, to $85,000. Mr. Hays here stopped bidding, and from this figure the advance was $1,000 each bid, until it reached $103,000, when it was knocked off to Cyrus P. Smith, who acted on behalf of the Union Ferry Company. A man named Blake, who claims to own the landing of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry on the Brooklyn side, was present, and gave formal notice that the purchaser would not be allowed to use that landing without his consent.

It will thus be seen that the Brooklyn ferries are to remain in the hands of the present Company for ten years more, and as they will have to pay nearly double the annual rent heretofore paid, there is but little prospect of a reduction of the rates of ferriage for years to come.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The only business transacted in this Board yesterday was the receipt of the usual report of the Sanitary Squad, designating a large number of filthy tenements in this City and Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of this City have found by practical experience that the "Wigwam" recently erected in Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, is entirely too small for the purposes designed. To afford additional accommodations, they are making arrangements to erect a gallery, to extend around the building, which will make room for some five hundred more persons. The Ashland Club are about buying a six-pound cannon to use during the campaign. The Republicans in the Seventh Ward propose to erect two Wigwams—one on Myrtle and the other on Fulton-avenue.

INQUEST CONCLUDED.—The jury sworn to investigate the circumstances attending the death of an unknown man, found a few days since in the water at Greenpoint, yesterday rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by falling or being thrown into the water while suffering from insensibility, the result of compression of the brain produced by injuries sustained at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown." This is the body supposed at first to have been that of Capt. BURR, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—While PHILLIP ROURK was walking through Main-street, near York, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he was accosted by a man, who asked him what time it was. He took out his watch, when the man snatched it and ran away. An alarm was given, and Officer BROWN, of the Second Precinct, succeeded in capturing the thief and recovering the watch. He gave his name as MICHAEL MANGAN, and was yesterday committed for trial by Justice CORNWELL.

FIRE.—At 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in house No. 288 Court-street, and damaged property to the value of about $300. The building was occupied by CHAS. UHTS and A. B. RICHARDSON.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 19. 47, 48, 59, 67, 62, 68.

Another important accession has been made to the numismatic collection which is deposited in the library of Yale College. Mrs. Augustus R. Street has presented to the cabinet 466 (two gold, 164 silver, and 300 copper) coins and medals, being a portion of a collection unusually rare and valuable, which was made by her daughter the late Miss Sarah Maria Street.

!! Iron.—Those who use it as medicine, their lives are brief, indeed, while those who use BRANDRETH'S PILLS live to a happy old age. Avoid MINERALS, and use VEGETABLE REMEDIES, like BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which are warranted PURELY VEGETABLE, and innocent in all cases whatever; PURIFYING the BLOOD, THEY CURE or MODERATE EVERY KIND OF DISEASE.

Sold at 25c. per box, at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts Made to Order.
AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Neck Ties, elegant styles, 50 cents each.
Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
English and German Half-Hose.
Silk, Lisle Thread and Alexandre Kid Gloves.
Our Summer stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is now on exhibition, to which we would request the attention of our friends and customers.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS. DOUBLE-THREAD. RAPID. NOISELESS.
Under patents of Howe, Grover, Baker & Co.
Agents wanted. Apply to VERNON & CO., 469 Broadway

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Per Ship Caravan, just Received.—300 Stone China Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets; also, per ship *City of Brooklyn*, 50 fancy English Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets. R. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer, No. 232 Bleecker-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 238 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c. constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Shirts—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLOCK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HOBBS—POMROY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, CHARLES HOBBS to Mrs. JANE POMROY, daughter of Mr. Dennis Harris, all of this City.

FOWLER—SKINNER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 24, by Rev. Chas. Fletcher MARK FOWLER to Miss SARAH E., daughter of J. R. Skinner, Esq.

PARSONS—BOWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 29, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, EDWARD F. PARSONS, M. D., of New-York, to Miss MARY H. BOWMAN, of Brooklyn.

HARVEY—BACKUS.—At New Haven, on Monday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, CHARLES R. HARVEY, of New-York City, and Mrs. A. R. BACKUS, of New-Haven.

DIED.

HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 29, of consumption, ISABELLA, wife of Thomas S. Hall, and daughter of the late Wm. Macready, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 67 East 35th-st., on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BURR.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, ELIZABETH BURR widow of Isaac Burr, late of this City, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, on Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

STORY.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 28, MARY ELIZABETH ESTER, only remaining daughter of Jacob and Maria Story, aged 5 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 28, after a lingering illness, JOHN T. BROWN, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Robert T. Brown, and brother-in-law, Allan Hay, are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from the residence of his brother in-law, No. 35 1st av., on Thursday afternoon, May 31, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, EDWARD F. BRIGGS, in the 55th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191 F. and A. M., and the Association of Exempt Firemen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Clinton-st., on Thursday afternoon, May 31, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

BYRNES.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH BYRNES.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) May 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

STONE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 29, of erysipelas, JOHN, the youngest child of Dr. John O. and Catherine Jackson Stone aged 8 weeks.

KORS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, May 28, G. W. DE BRUYN KORS, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 30, at 4 o'clock.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 255, May 29, 1860.*
6, 50, 69, 72, 71, 23, 46, 27, 16, 63, 19, 12, 43.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 256, May 29, 1860.*
10, 49, 12, 16, 2, 4, 43, 14, 55, 22, 32, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 343, MAY 29, 1860.
60, 75, 19, 56, 30, 3, 47, 15, 64, 41, 70, 50, 18.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALT RHEUM have been permanently cured by the use of Dr. S P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Try it if you are afflicted. No. 41 Fulton-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

FANS—PARIS FANS.
New and beautiful styles just received. Also, Porte-Monnaies, Card Cases, &c. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. R. S. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA will cure the VERY WORST CASES OF SCROFULA, if used according to directions. It was never known to fail. No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—W. C. RAVENHILL, one of the late firm of A. Leland & Co., and the only member of that firm now engaged in manufacturing Straw Hats, offers, through Messrs. W. J. ANDERSON & CO., No. 63 Broadway, New York, a large and complete assortment of Straw Hats for men's, boys' and children's wear, together with many new and very desirable styles, among which may be mentioned the "Champion," Opera and Zouave, at prices which cannot fail to suit.
W. C. RAVENHILL,
Washington Straw Works, Newark, N. J.

SCURVY, THE CURSE OF SEAMEN, quickly disappears by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. No. 41 Fulton-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS—For bilious fevers and liver complaints will be found invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....90c. to $1 25
LOWELL and HARTFORD THREE-PLY....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL and HARTFORD SUPERFINE....70c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 10c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH-RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

DYSPEPSIA.
All persons afflicted with this distressing malady should at once procure R. SWEET'S Remedy for Dyspepsia, which is a sure cure. It can be had only at OSBORN & SWAN'S, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st. Price 37 cents per bottle.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE, 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 182 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terrass; 7¼-octave rosewood piano forte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French worktables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant vari ty of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. N. B.—Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

EUGENE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

EUGENE THOMPSON, Stock auctioneer and Broker, will sell, at his new Stock Salesroom, No. 41 Pine-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, the following Securities:

20 shs. E. River B...	$25 00	14 shs. Howard In.....	$50
20 shs. Lorillard In..	25 00	10 shs. Home In.....	100
20 shs. Standard In..	50 00	18 shs North River In.	25
30 shs. Rutgers Ins...	25 00	14 shs. Merchants' In...	50
20 shs. Excelsior In..	50 00	14 shs. Firemen's In....	17
30 shs. Resolute In..	1 00	18 shs. Gallatin In....	50
20 shs. Exchange In.	30 00	10 shs. W'msb'g City In.	50
22 shs Phœnix In...	50 00	10 shs. Gebhard In.....	100
25 shs. National In...	37 50	42 shs N Amsterdam In	25
11 shs. Colum M. In.	100 00	50 shs. Fireman's T. In.	10
30 shs. Relief In.....	50 00	6 shs. Goodhue In.....	80
30 shs. St. Marks In.	25 00	10 shs. Metropolitan In	100

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 56 Wall-st.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, May 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

200 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.....	$25 each.
800 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co. Scrip.	
50 shares Nor th River Insurance Co.....	100 each.
150 shares Dry Dock Bank.....	33 each.
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....	100 each.
25 shares Phenix Fire Insurances Co.....	50 each.
15 shares Standard Fire Insurance Co.....	50 each.

Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate sales any day required.

R. H. VAN ANTWERP Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF PLANTS.

R. H. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 79 Nassau-st., the finest collection of Plants ever offered this season from any florist in the country, W. A. READ, of Broadway and 15th-st. The rarest roses, &c., will be found in this sale, and to be sold in 500 lots.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JNO J. BOKER, ESQ., DECEASED, AT TARRYTOWN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, about 2½ miles above Tarrytown, the elegant country seat lately occupied by John G. Boker, Esq., deceased, formerly owned by Commodore Perry situated on the east side of the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, comprising about 34 acres of land, well wooded, and diversified with meadows, lawns and gardens, having an elegant stone Gothic mansion, with tower, bay windows, &c., containing 16 rooms, finished in modern style, completely fitted with pipes for gas, fine pure water throughout the first and second stories, bath-rooms, water-closets and pantries, having a splendid view up and down, directly in front of the Hudson River; fine barns, sheds, milk and ice houses, coach-house with 11 stables, a new and beautiful Gothic lodge, with macadamized roads throughout the farm, and also a beautiful stream of pure water running through the farm to the river, the whole bounded on the east by the Highland Turnpike on the west by the Hudson River, having a fine dock belonging to the place, on the north by the property of J. J. Jones, Esq., and on the south by the elegant seat recently purchased from Edwin Bartlett, Esq., by William H. Aspinwall, Esq., being, beyond all question, one of the most desirable residences on the river, having access to the City by railroad and steamers almost every hour during the day. The whole will be sold in one parcel, as above, or, if desired, will be divided as follows:

The mansion and out-houses, together with 53 acres, having every improvement that can be desired, as described above.

Also, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres adjoining, and fronting on the Hudson River, with an unsurpassed view, having ice-house, pond, woodland, &c.

Also, the meadow-land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 26 68-100 acres, including the new and beautiful Gothic cottage, with barns, &c. The right of way through both entrances, and macadamized roads throughout, to be kept open for the free use of the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent on the day of sale, 40 per cent. on or before June 26, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at option of the purchaser, when possession will be given.

The elegant furniture contained in the mansion will be sold immediately after the place, as per catalogue, together with garden statuary.

In case the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day afterwards.

The trains leave Chambers st. at 6 o'clock, A. M., 9:45 A. M., (on the day of sale this train will stop at the place) 11 A. M., and 1:15 P. M., and from 31st st. station 20 minutes afterwards. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 1:21 P. M., 3:22 P. M., (this train will stop for passengers at the place) 5:04 and 8:13 P. M., making the passage in three-quarters of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. every morning at 7 o'clock, and return every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place, or by the trains.

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers, No. 33 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 33 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the Executors of John G. Bowker, Esq., deceased, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, immediately after the sale of the place, 2½ miles above Tarrytown, on the premises, all the elegant furniture contained in the mansion, made to order in this country and Europe, full particulars of which is given in an article dated in the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The furniture is all of the most elegant description, and well worthy the attention of buyers. Also all the carriages, wagons, harness and stock on the place. The trains leave Chambers-st. at 6 o'clock A. M., 9 o'clock, 9:45 and 11 o'clock, and from 31st-st 20 minutes after the above hours. Returning, leave Tarrytown 3:22 and 6:35, and almost every hour during the day, making the passage in ¾ of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock every morning, returning at 3 o'clock every afternoon. Furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place or by the train.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 33 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 33 Nassau-st., the largest Black Hawk built sulky ever raised; 16 hands 1 inch high, 6 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, of fine style and action, long tail and mane; also a coupé rockaway, in good order, made by Miner & Stevens, with pole and shafts; also, robes, harness, English curb bridle, &c., making a complete establishment, and sold only for want of use. This will be a rare chance for any one wanting one of the most desirable horses ever brought to this City, as the sale will be peremptory.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF REAL CARRARA MARBLE VASES, ORNAMENTS &c., &c., BEING THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNOR MANCHINI.

THIS DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY, May 30 and 31, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom 39 Nassau-st.,

An unusually rich variety of real Bardillo marble, Agate, Sienna, and Alabaster vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles; a profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, Bohemian glass vases, French cut glass ormolu and bronze clocks, elegant bronzes, silver-plated ware, and fancy goods of every description. Purchasers desiring to have their goods packed for shipping can have it done on the premises, by Signor Manchini, at a small expense.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 295 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February 2d and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 13, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Irving Buildings, No. 894 Broadway, near Houston-st., a large assortment of plain and fancy Matting of all widths, together with a valuable lot of Canton Chairs; also, several rosewood Pianos, by Chickering and other celebrated makers.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—WM. WITTERS will sell, TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Union-place, the entire furniture of said large house, consisting of oak, rosewood, mahogany and other furniture for parlors, dining rooms, chambers, &c.; carpets, oil cloths, safes, rosewood piano-forte, gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, glass and plated ware, crockery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 86TH AND 87TH STS., consisting part of the estate of the late JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 59 lots, as follows:

ON BROADWAY—8 lots, east side forming entire front between 86th and 87th sts., (including two corners.)

ON 10TH-AV.—20 lots, east and west sides, between 85th and 87th sts., including 5 corners. On these lots is a large barn or stable.

ON 86TH ST.—6 lots, north side, between Broadway and 10th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. Adams. Lots 25x100 8.

ON 86TH-ST.—5 gore lots, south side, opposite above.

ON 86TH-ST.—5 lots north side, east of 10th av.

ON 86TH-ST. (100 ft. Wide)—5 lots, south side, 100 feet east 10th-av., together with 4 large gores in the rear.

ON 87TH ST.—6 lots, south side, between Broadway and 10th-av.

The whole property lying on Broadway and 10th av., and mostly on 86th st., presents as fine an opportunity for investment as can be found in any tract of similar extent now for sale in the XIIth and XXIId Wards. TITLE OLD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

REED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock by REED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood and oak chamber suites, four extension dining tables, bedsteads and bedding, china and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, cook stove, office desk, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Narmeka*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary* with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont*, *Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catal gues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9. A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M.

R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS., 45 MURRAY-ST.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

200 CASES MEN'S AND BOY'S STRAW HATS.
100 CASES WOMEN'S MISSES and CHILDREN'S do.
THE TRADE IS INVITED.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatelle, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top stagers, centre and pier tables, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble top black walnut sideboard, oak and black walnut marble top buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, book-cases and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

J. H. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. H. PORTER & CO. —$10 000 worth of splendid household furniture, WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The most elegant assortment of rich household furniture and house-furnishing articles offered at public auction for many years, consisting of everything to be found in a first-class residence, both useful and ornamental. Descriptive catalogues are now ready, and can be had by 8 o'clock. Sale positive, for cash. Deposits required from every purchaser, as the family are removing to the country. Dealers and housekeepers will attend.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.

MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which reserved their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonial which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of two years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, the piazzas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage has (at great cost) been introduced, and the surrounding grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, &c. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first-class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to render it such. In conclusion, they beg to render their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the present season will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Helmsmuller's celebrated Germanian Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 28th of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.

The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, greatly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse Shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those be boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will Stop at Clifton House Station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.

JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.
J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southern Vermont, 60 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMaster, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Chatham-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New-York 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

HAZELTON & CO.,
No. 577 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Respectfully invite attention to their stock of
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
now offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Furniture made to order.
ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture. In all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a new plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT-HORSE POWER, AND boiler, in perfect order, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE,

HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

17th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
16th-street, near Union-square.
16th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
28th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
30th-street, near Fifth avenue
30th-street, near Madison-avenue.
30th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
30th-street, near Second-avenue.
31st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
31st-street, near Third-avenue.
32d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
34th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
36th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
36th street, near Broadway.
37 h-street, near Fifth-avenue.
37th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
37th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
38th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

5 lots north side of 125th st., near 8th-av.
4 lots south side 90th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots north side 86th-st., (100 feet wide,) near 3d-av.
6 lots south side 97th-st.
2 lots, with gores, south side 126th-st., near 8th-av.
2 lots on 3d-av., near 81st.
3 lots on 8th-av., between 53d and 58th sts.
3 lots on Broadway, near 66th-st.
1 lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
8 lots on 11th av., between 59th and 60th sts.
4 lots on 32d st., near 9th-av.
50 lots in one plot, on and near 8th-av., above 145th-st.

All of which, if purchased before the 10th day of June, will be sold at very low prices. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,041 Broadway.
(Old No. 1,073, near 31st st.)

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 8th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98 9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 50 feet front, lot 25 by 103 3. Also, the handsome four-story high brick houses and lot No. 118 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON WISHING A GOOD substantial three story and basement house, with gas water, range fixtures, &c., in one of the best locations in or near New-York, being on Ross st., near Bedford-av., (Brooklyn,) will call on or address JAS. BUSBY, Builder, Lee-av., third house from Wilson st., and they shall have the same for cost if applied for immediately.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-at., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av., will take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 39 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 10 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st. 23¾ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 28th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 139 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front buildings in 6th-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts. The stores are 25 feet front and 50 feet deep—well calculated for the boot and shoe, carpet or dry goods business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms, and garden on two lots of land. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease of premises, running two years from May 1, 1860. Rent, $600 per annum. Possession given June 15. The house is comfortably furnished, and the furniture will be sold for cash at a great bargain. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by applying at No. 37 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—THE 2½ STORY cottage house, with brick basement, on the north-east corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st.; contains 10 rooms, 13 pantries, large attic and vault, with the modern improvements, just finished. Rent moderate for the season or year to a good tenant. Inquire of D. W. C. WARD, corner of 10th-av. and 153d-st., or of M. WARD at the Broadway Bank.

TO LET—RENT $450—A SMALL-SIZED HOUSE —three stories, basement and under-cellar; bath, water-closet, range, tabs, gas-fixtures—all modern improvements. Just painted, and in complete condition. Rent $345. Apply to A. P. SMITH, on the premises, east side Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 18 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE TWO-story and basement house, No. 697 Houston-st., near Sullivan, with all the modern improvements. Rent very low. Inquire of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, HOYT & HARRIS, same building.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, the second floor of a three-story modern built house. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway, TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION TO LET CHEAP.—In the south of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York City by Railroad, and can sell this season $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash. The store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor.

JAS. H. PORTER,
No. 207 Broadway corner Fulton-st.

$1,600.—PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIately, in a new, very profitable business already established, without competition, which can be extended throughout the United States; such a chance as is seldom to be met with. Address, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, A. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good character and industrious habits, having a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000 is wanted to take an interest as active partner in a Blank Book and Stationery business already established. Address HARLOCK, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT, is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distills the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 436 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—(Eleven rooms.) Ample shade and space. Located in Fishkill N. Y., one mile from River and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $200. Table furnished at a low rate. Servants and horses supplied if desired. For reference, &c., address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.

BUTLER, BOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway.
Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas Burner

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield.

E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-row.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country-seat of Mr. Reuben The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be sold alone, or with the garden, grapery, fruit trees and shrubbery, of thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S BOGGS.
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CRED
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 59 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "an act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1858, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1867. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $50,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock paid by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROSWELL CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., at 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who attended at the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present.

J. H. JACKSON, JONATHAN RANSOM,
NATH'L BOND, GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS CASPER O. SMITH,
JULIUS WALSWORTH,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860. Committee.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860
Capital.....$150 000
Surplus over.....47,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their out standing Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1859 of Fifty per Cent, to be certificated liverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 15, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. E. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Room on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 39 Wall st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$200,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT on real estate, in this City and Brooklyn. Also $60,000 to invest in the purchase of good first or second bonds and mortgages. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons payable Nov. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at the Broadway Bank. F. A. PALMER, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, William G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council

WILSON G HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 25 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot: for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—FROM MONDAY, April 30, 1860: Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:45 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 2:45 and 6:45 P. M. (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, No. 2.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6¼ A. M. and 2½ P. M., and Red Bank at 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

OSAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Dead's Lake, Lake Hopatcong Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown express at 5 40 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R. TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A M and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!

The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. P. S. BOFFINE, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Thursday, June 7,
Monday, June 4,	Friday, June 8.

Leaving James-slip, F. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, R. R., a fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT W. SHEWTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, " 23, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, " 25, 8½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, " 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 2:00 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 8:20 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.

Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.

H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA-BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, yielding to the solicitation of many of his former patrons who frequented the Fishing Banks with him, has consented to devote the lay-over-day of the HERO on SATURDAYS, to a repitition of the old-time excursions, Capt. Post, the old fisherman, being on board, leaving the usual landings as per small bills and Pier No. 3 North River, 9A. M. Fare, 50c. J. M HANCOX.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM A VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No 25 East River at 3 P M., and TRAVELER at 11 P M. Fare $1 No charge for berths.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered

The NEW-YORK DISPENSARY is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The EASTERN DISPENSARY, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The NORTHERN DISPENSARY is located corner Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The DEMILT DISPENSARY is located at No. 371 2d av.

The NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY is located at No. 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note of E. ALLEN & CO., of Preston, drawn to their own order, dated March 14, 1860, at eight months, for eight hundred and fifty six dollars twenty-three cents ($856 23.) Said note was issued 17th May, 1860, and has not been received. Payment has been stopped. A. PERSON & HARSIMAN, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray st.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1860.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH —Board of Aldermen—will meet on MONDAY, the 4th of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P M., to take into consideration the removal of the manure heap foot of 38 h-st, East River, and all other business that may come before said Committee.

TERRENCE FARLEY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on WEDNESDAY, May 30 instant, at 12 M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. Persons having business before them will please attend.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
GEORGE STARR.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPER.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. R. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be given in cases with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are decendent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcers of sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Jealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSWORTH, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No 574 Broadway, New-York.

Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HANDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are open each wrapper and TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BATROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. till 8 in the evening. On Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating properties are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copsiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case $3, 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance. From No. 194 Bleecker-st. New-York. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 266 Fulton st., Brooklyn. 25 cents per box.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL REMARKS, &c. 50th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE No 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, auditoria instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 18 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear. strictures of the uretera, seminal weakness impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victim of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medic impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Plate colored plates. Sent to any address, in a sealed letter envelope, for 25 cts. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies rendered by Dr. WARD'S Universal Specific. Price $1, and a book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women has just published the 14th edition of his valuable book entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 224 New-York City. Also for sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Box for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.

JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges* has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILCOX'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUICK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHIPPING

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100. 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC,"
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon on the last of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE HOUSTON MASS MEETING.

Large Gathering of the People in Union-Square---Washington Statue Illuminated.

The Hero of San Jacinto Nominated for the Presidency.

Speeches, Address, Resolutions, Music, Fireworks, Guns, and Fun.

In response to numerous advertisements, a gathering of several thousand citizens took place in the vicinity of the Washington equestrian statue, in Union-square, last evening, to hear the claims of Gen. SAM HOUSTON advocated, for the Presidency. A platform was erected near the statue, having the following inscriptions displayed:

"For President, Gen. SAM HOUSTON."

"An honest man no party platform needs,
He follows right, and goes where justice leads."

"I have no improvements to make on the principles of our Fathers.—HOUSTON."

"The Lone Star brightens New-York."

"HOUSTON gave us one star, we'll lend him thirty-three."

"Before the people's rolling ball
Party platforms all must fall."

"HOUSTON, the man of the people."

These insignia, together with a band of music, a bevy of boys with flaming torches, a number of lanterns, a display of fireworks, calcium light, bonfires, and the firing of cannon, attracted a promiscuous assemblage of decidedly varying political tastes—which tastes were frequently developed as the meeting progressed, in sundry hints to the speakers, interpolations and cheers for all parties.

About 8 o'clock Ex-Mayor MICKLE called the meeting to order, and after stating that Mr. ISAAC L. VARIAN sympathized with the objects of the gathering, nominated Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK for Chairman. The meeting unanimously approved the selection, and Dr. HASBROUCK, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the very flattering manner in which you have responded to my nomination as the presiding officer of this meeting. I regret much that my old political associate and friend, to whom allusion has been made, was not able, from ill health, to preside over this meeting, and to fill the place now allotted to me. ISAAC L. VARIAN is known to you all as a life-long Democrat, and ever a prominent and leading member of the Democratic Party in its palmier days. He filled several public positions, with honor, both in the City and State, and earned for himself the noble appellation of "honest VARIAN." Although he is unable to preside over this meeting, I have the assurance from him that he is heartily with us in our movement, and will aid us in any way in his power. Under these circumstances, I gratefully accept the honor of being your Chairman, and will endeavor to perform its duties fairly and to the best of my ability. Never in my whole political action have I ever engaged in it with more entire satisfaction than on the present occasion. For more than forty years I have been more or less actively engaged in sustaining the prevalence of the Democratic Party. Beginning with the second election of President MONROE, I have voted for every regular Democratic nominee for the Presidency since. I have seen the old Congressional system of nominations, on account of its corruptions, succeeded by the Convention system, until now the Convention system, with its much greater corruptions, seems likely to be swept away in the resumption of their power by the people, in their primary assemblies. In the retrospect of memory, I can dwell with pleasure on the part I took, with many of you now around me, and the honor I then had of presiding at some of the meetings, attending the struggle to place in the Presidential Chair the noble, lion-hearted ANDREW JACKSON. Then, as now, it was a fearful crisis in the affairs of our country, and the perpetuity of the Union. Then, as now, the spirit of disunion was rampant in a portion of the land; and a large and overshadowing corporation, with its immense and corrupting influence, threatened the well-being of our Republican institutions. We succeeded in our efforts, and JACKSON, by his bold statesmanship and energy, and iron will, arrested and triumphed over that which threatened the public weal. Now, as then, there is a fearful crisis in our national affairs, more threatening than that over which JACKSON triumphed. Now, on the one hand, we have a reckless and sectional fanaticism, regardless of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, driving and goading those of another section into madness. And, on the other side, we see the wild spirit of disunion everywhere springing up, and threatening, unless its ultra demands are acceded to, the separation of the States and the dissolution of our glorious Union. Where shall we look for the means of arresting this fearful state of things? Can we expect it from the prevalence of the Republican Party and their professed principles? Oh, no!—sectional, reckless and fanatical as they are, taking for their guide their own wild fancies, instead of that glorious Constitution, which all who love their country love so well, their success will only add increased danger to our country. Shall we, then, seek relief from the Democratic Party, to which we have been accustomed to look, and which we have considered generally, with perhaps some mistakes, as the safe and conservative guardian of constitutional rights and obligations? But where shall we find the old, steady, national Democratic Party? Alas, it is dead—it is among the things that were. The late Charleston Convention has rent it in twain. Its two fragments, indeed, still exist, but how changed both from the Democratic Party that *was!* One part a sectional party South, demanding a violation of the Constitution equally as great as the sectional Republican Party of the North. The other a sectional party North, devoted to their one leader, and his pernicious dogma, Squatter Territorial Sovereignty, more dangerous and worse, if possible, than the sectional South, or the sectional Republican Party—all of them alike disregarding the solemn farewell warnings of the immortal Father of his Country—GEORGE WASHINGTON. In this crisis relief can only be obtained by a united action of the conservative and Union and Constitution-loving citizens from all former parties, in electing for our Executive and national officers and legislators those of tried capacity, who love their country better than the spoils of office. For such an object, fellow-citizens, you have been invited here tonight, to show by your strong arms that the people of this great Metropolis of the nation see the danger and will endeavor to avert it. This meeting has been called to respond to the nomination for the Presidency, already made by the people of the extreme Southern State of the Union, on the battle-field of San Jacinto, of the hero of that battle, Gen. SAM HOUSTON, the people's candidate. A statesman, surpassed by none—a Christian—a patriot, Union and Constitution-loving, knowing no North nor South, no East nor West, in what regards our country—honest and incorrupt—the pupil and friend of ANDREW JACKSON, with the same characteristic energy and firm will, he is the man for the times. If elected, as he can be, endeared as he is to the people, he will stay the tide of disunion and sectionalism, now so threatening, and give quiet to the land.

The distinguished gentlemen who will address you will more fully and ably show you the importance of this movement for such a man, and render unnecessary any extended remarks from me. In conclusion, permit me to say, let our motives be pure, our aims high, and our motto Onward; and He who guides and guards the right, and controls the destinies of nations, will crown our efforts with success.

The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and adopted.

Mr. J. W. BRICE then read the subjoined resolutions:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

The people of New York, assembled in mass meeting, around the Statue of Washington, in Union-square, to declare their choice of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, hereby earnestly set forth:

That whereas, In considering the question of candidates, the first inquiry of every citizen should be as to the known honesty and capacity of the man presented for our suffrages; and

Whereas, History attests, and all patriotic citizens feel, that there is one man now before the country who, tried by all public tests, has proved himself fitted for the station; that this man has a hold upon the sympathies and confidence of the people, possessed by no other living statesman; that, national in his views, Democratic in his principles, too honest and too intelligent to be controlled or managed by wire pullers or spoils-seekers, firm in purpose, and resolute in action, he can and will rally the conflicting tides now surging over our country, and would, in effect, make a President like ANDREW JACKSON; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we declare our opinion that Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of TEXAS, is preëminently the man for the present times, when our whole country is disturbed by the schemes of agitators, corrupt Conventions, trickers and partisan demagogues; and that, responding to the sentiments of our fellow-citizens of Texas as expressed on the battle-ground of San Jacinto we hereby nominate, by acclamation, for President of the United States the veteran statesman, the tried soldier, the incorruptible citizen, Gen SAM HOUSTON, of Texas!

Resolved, That, in an intelligent Democratic Republic, there are two powers mightier than caucuses or conventions—an independent Press and a patriotic People; and that we call upon both to unite in the support of Gen. SAM HOUSTON for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the people of every State should at once select a sound electoral ticket for Gen SAM HOUSTON, and that every honest voter should support that ticket at the polls.

Resolved, That if every man in the Union whose first choice is Gen. SAM HOUSTON, will vote the Houston Electoral ticket in November, the people's hero must be elected by an overwhelming popular majority.

Resolved, That the planks of our political platform are the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and that to apply, humbly and in the services to the country,

"An honest man no party platform needs
He follows Right, and goes where justice leads."

Resolved, That we call upon all friends of Gen HOUSTON, in the Empire State, to organize clubs in every State Mass Meeting which will assemble on the 4th of July, at a place to be hereafter named and make public by the Houston Executive Committee of New York, and that there also nominate suitable persons to be voted for as Electors at large, and also to designate a time for the election with Gen SAM HOUSTON for President.

Finally resolved, That, in agreement with the expressed wishes of many, it is advisable and recommended to all friends of Gen. HOUSTON, that they convene in mass meeting on the Fourth Day of July next, at the Hermitage, which was once the home of JACKSON, there to echo the voice of the people in favor of the Old Hero's pupil and friend; and that on the same glorious anniversary the people, *at every patriotic gathering*, in city, town or village *do celebrate the occasion* by an acclamative endorsement of Gen. SAM HOUSTON as the people's candidate for President.

The reading of the resolutions was received with continued applause, cheers for DOUGLAS, for HOUSTON, for the various recommendations for popular organizations to advance Mr. HOUSTON'S claims, and last, though not least, for the oldest Democrat in the State, Mr. HENRY RIELL, of the Veterans of 1812, who flourished an antiquated beaver, ornamented with a buck-tail feather, amid continued plaudits, which somewhat interrupted the regular order of the proceedings. Mr. RIELL mounted the stand, and, after waving his hat, temporarily subsided amid the crowd of Vice-Presidents and reporters that overflowed the stand and threatened a general "pi."

Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT being called upon, rose to second the resolutions.

REMARKS OF CLINTON ROOSEVELT, ESQ.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said he rose to second the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, which, in his opinion, were "self-evident." How to carry them forward to a successful result was, he thought, the great point to be considered. There were others present for the purpose of comparing the claims of the various candidates, and therefore he did not propose to use more time than belonged to each of the speakers notified—[applause]—and who were anxious to give encouragement should there be any doubtful or wavering with a leader who had never yet been conquered. [Applause.] For his own part, he declared boldly that he could not see any ground of comparison between the several candidates before the people. [Applause.] He would, therefore, without referring to Messrs. BELL, EVERETT, DAVIS or DOUGLAS, who, in many respects, were worthy of high honor, and one of whom might yet be nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. HOUSTON, proceed to inquire into the principles of the man who had been nominated. Of "Honest Uncle ABE" he had not a very exalted opinion, particularly when he was spoken of in connection with Gen. HOUSTON. Gen. HOUSTON, he thought, would stand an examination with any of them, and come out of it having proven himself in point of heroism, statesmanship and patriotism, to be superior to them all. In conclusion, he said it was not so much what was seen in the Republican Platform, as what was not seen, that the people had to dread. [Applause, and cheers for the several Presidential candidates.]

FENELON HASBROUCK, M D., of Peekskill, N. Y., was next introduced, and after a brief but stirring preface, that excited considerable enthusiasm, read the following:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There never was a period in the history of our American Republic since its constitutional existence, when the need of a resolute man at the helm of state, was more manifest than it is now. The elements of mere party refuse to furnish such a man. The entire system of Presidential Caucusing is known to be corrupt. The machinery of political nomination, through conventions, is unreliable for any good selection of candidates. Trammels of party platforms are degrading to the high-minded statesman. Bargaining for prospective appointments—cool concerting and anticipated patronage—settlement of partisan and sectional jealousies, precede all other business in every convention for the nomination of a Presidential ticket. The people *know* this and are weary of it. Why should not SAM HOUSTON be, at this day, the chosen nominee of every Independent National Union Association—every State Convention of the people—every assembly of the conservative, State-sovereignty, Constitution-guarding, and Union-loving men, in all the States of our Republic? Is there any valid reason why this man—in whom there is felt such universal confidence—should not be nominated by the people over all party bickerings and factious demagogues? There is but one reason, and no other! The people have so long abandoned their government to the manufacturing process of a National Convention, that they forget to exercise their own omnipotent political supremacy. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, is, at this day, the choice of a majority of all the people, in all the States of this Republic, could that choice be made manifest at the polls without party dictation. There is no need of a National Convention to demonstrate this fact. There is need only of a movement of the masses, in towns, in cities, and in States. Such a movement could and ought to proceed at once! In every State a Houston electoral ticket—strong, national, union, conservative men! In every town, a Houston Club! In every county a Houston fund, subscribed by the People, for such expenses only as are necessary, to insure the proper circulation of a Houston electoral ticket. The ballot box will do the rest. To set aside ultra-partisan and sectional nominations by party National Conventions SAM HOUSTON can be elected! Should he fail to carry a majority of the States, he can carry enough to cast the ultimate choice of President upon the House of Representatives. There he must stand as the inevitable compromise candidate. The present House is so nearly balanced politically, that no ultra-Northern or Southern candidate, representing party Conventions, can hope for success. SAM HOUSTON, representing the Union, must harmonize the Union, must harmonize the contest of sections. Fellow-citizens—delay not a single day! Organize a SAM HOUSTON Club in your town! Organize at once a reliable Houston Committee for your county, to collect funds for the printing of the Electoral Ticket, and for necessary expenses at the polls. Elect from your Houston Club two or more delegates to meet with delegates from other Clubs, at a State Mass Meeting of the people, to be hereafter called by the Houston Executive Committee, to assemble on the 18th day of July next. At that State Mass Meeting an Electoral Ticket, composed of honest national Houston men, will be selected, and a candidate named to be supported as Vice-President. Be sure and recommend a reliable, popular citizen, to be the Houston elector from your Congressional District. In this manner the masses can select their own People's Houston Electoral Ticket without resorting to conventional machinery. Organize your Town Club first; elect your delegates next; vote the Electoral Ticket at the polls.

By order of the Executive Committee.
FENELON HASBROUCK,
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
W. F. BROOKS,
ROBERT LOWDEN,
E. BRAMHALL CHILD,
Committee on State Organization.
A. H. MICKLE,
President Houston Executive Com.
E. BRAMHALL CHILD, Secretary.

The reading of the address was somewhat marred by the continued cheers from the immediate vicinity of the statue, the cause of which was not at first apparent. It soon appeared, however, that Mr. RIELL was making an address on his own account, and monopolizing a rather large share of the applause. The venerable Democrat was finally quieted, and the reading proceeded.

SPEECH OF D. D. ATCHINSON, OF TEXAS.

Mr. D. D. ATCHINSON, of Texas, was then introduced, and received with applause. It was gratifying to him to address the citizens of New-York on such an occasion. This meeting was more important than any of the political Conventions. This was a meeting of the people, to make their own nomination, irrespective of party, of cliques, or of caucuses, or of Conventions—acting independently for themselves, and for the country. What had been accomplished by the party political Conventions? [A VOICE—"They prepared the way for DOUGLAS."] How were the delegates elected? Did the people elect them? ["No, no."] Were they chosen as carefully as they would have been if a Constitution was to be formed? ["No, no."] Did they take steps to nominate the men whom the people most preferred? ["No, no."] The result was known to this assembly. What followed after the division? Why, an extra scene in Congress. When the delegates of the Convention could not maintain a union, Congress came to the rescue, and formed a platform. How had the nominees of the Baltimore Convention been received by the people? Had the people responded to the nominations? ["No, no."] The nominees were from a party whose funeral had been already heard. [Cheers.] The Baltimore party was simply a resuscitation of the old Whig Party. [Applause.] What was the Chicago Convention? How had its nominations been received? [A voice—"With enthusiasm."—Laughter.] Who did the Texas delegates represent? [Voices—"Nobody"—"DOUGLAS"—"Niggers."] Well, there were two more Conventions to meet—in Baltimore and Richmond. DOUGLAS had to stand on his platform, and that would split the Democratic Party. [Applause.] The name of Gen. HOUSTON had been presented for the people—a name to be mentioned with WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and JACKSON. As Governor of Tennessee, member of Congress, and twice Governor of the Republic of Texas, such was the man presented for the people. [Applause.] This meeting was the first to respond to the nomination made on the battle-field of San Jacinto. [Applause.] The platform was the Constitution, the Union, and the laws. [Applause.] If elected by the people, he would be President of the United States, and ANDREW JACKSON like, would act for himself. [Applause.] Not for one State, or for a section, but for the whole country. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Are you an office holder? [Laughter.]

He would administer the Government with justice.

A VOICE—We all know that. Will you cork up? Will you shut up? Tell us whether you are an office-holder? [The gentleman who persisted in these queries was discovered to be inebriated, and summarily ejected by a vigilant Metropolitan.]

The speaker continued amid much confusion, to advocate the claims of Gen. HOUSTON, being interrupted by cheers for SEWARD, DOUGLAS, the Bonnie Boy and other distinguished gentlemen. The President then introduced Mr. J. W. HARRIS, of Texas.

SPEECH OF J. W. HARRIS, OF TEXAS.

Mr. HARRIS said: He had come from the distant State of Texas to advocate the claims of a man who had been the architect of his own fortunes. With large experience in the Executive chair of Texas he had brought that State through one of the darkest periods that ever involved any country in the world. [Applause.] In Congress he had stood as one of the highest statesmen of that body, and his brow was crowned with the laurel of two battle fields. [Applause.] Let caucuses and conventions put him down if they could, he had passed his name on the brightest page of his country's history. [Applause.] Their representatives usually went off as servants and came back as masters. Corruption prevailed. [Three cheers for HOUSTON.] In the primitive days of Texas there were no conventions. The people went to the polls untrammelled by conventions, and were governed only by the ruling monitor within. In the primitive days of this country there were no conventions. It took the indorsement of no convention to secure the highest honors for a man of national reputation like JEFFERSON or MADISON.

A VOICE—Three cheers for BUCHANAN. [Laughter and ironical cheers.]

It took no conventions to elevate the elder ADAMS or WASHINGTON. But at Chicago they had passed by the great and nominated the small. [A VOICE—A rail-splitter. Second VOICE—Three cheers for SEWARD. Applause.]

That convention had passed by a statesman of the first order and of national reputation, and taken up a man who was never heard of, until beaten by Judge DOUGLAS. [Cheers for DOUGLAS.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Florida Boy. [Laughter.]

Where were we coming to on the next step down? For mutually blackguarding each other, DOUGLAS was to receive the nomination of the Democracy and LINCOLN of the Republicans. [Cheers.] But what they most complained of was the Baltimore nominations. The Texas Platform had been stolen, and no living man placed upon it, but the fossil remains of the dead. [Laughter.] They presented Sam Houston (Any How-ston) for the votes of the people. [Cheers and gun firing.] He was not only a national, but a Union man; and, like JACKSON, he would tell them that the "Union shall be preserved." They wished to stand only on the Union and the Constitution.

A VOICE—That's where BELL and EVERETT stand.

SPEECH OF J. W. BRICE.

J. W. BRICE next took the stand, and spoke in a somewhat general strain for several minutes. In alluding to the Charleston Convention, he said there was only one man of dignity, and that was FERNANDO WOOD, [cheers and laughter,] who had the good sense to wish to belong to both meetings. [Laughter.] The nomination of BELL reminded him of a story of a man who wanted to know why they didn't nominate RUFUS CHOATE? "Oh," replied the delegate, "don't you know CHOATE is dead?" "Yes," was the reply, "but not more dead than JOHN BELL." [Laughter and cheers.] As for LINCOLN—

A VOICE—HORACE GREELEY sold him. [Laughter and cheers.]

ANOTHER VOICE—How about GREELEY?

THIRD VOICE—GREELEY is pretty greasy, I think.

FOURTH VOICE—GREELEY has gone to Oregon. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRICE thought, in the language of Mr. HOUSTON'S story, that Mr. DOUGLAS had better be "*sot back*." The story was of a man who kept his boys waiting on the table until a certain age. One of the boys, however, beyond that age, had been "sot back," because when allowed to sit at the table he had split his trowsers in the eagerness to reach across the table for some food. [Laughter.] He thought DOUGLAS had tried so hard for the Presidency that he ought to be "sot back." [Roars of laughter.] In conclusion he did not think that a mere rail-splitter like LINCOLN was going to ride into the White House on a woolly horse any more than JOHN C. FREMONT did.

A VOICE—He's played out, and so is HORACE GREELEY. [Laughter.]

After a song, commencing as follows, the meeting adjourned:

There's a right and wrong in politics,
And right is on our side:
So we've harnessed up the wagon, boys,
To let the Nation ride!
The UNION is our wagon,
And it isn't any sham;
For it's crowded with the PEOPLE,
And the driver's name is SAM!
Wait for the wagon,
Wait for the wagon,
Wait for the wagon,
For the driver's name is SAM!

MEETING AT THORP'S HOTEL.

Three doors below THORP'S Hotel, about 1,000 congregated, to listen to speeches from several gentlemen. R. W. SMITH was chosen President, and made a short speech, after which Mr. MCCHESNEY scattered his songs among the people.

JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings County, was introduced as the first speaker, and was received with loud cheers. He said he had not come there to say a single word, much less to make a speech, but as it had been insisted that he should speak, a few words must suffice. This was a people's meeting. [Cheers for HOUSTON, BELL and SEWARD.] The people, it seemed, had arrived at the conclusion that they could manage their own affairs, and had determined to shove the politicians aside. [Cheers, and a suggestion from one the mass that the speaker would certainly go with the ostracised office-holders.] Who was the man to lead them? JOHN BELL was good enough; [cheers for BELL and HOUSTON] but if SAM HOUSTON were nominated by the people generally, he would sweep the country like a whirlwind. HOUSTON was one of the people. He had forsworn the politicians, and deserted the corruptionists. If a union could only be effected on him without the aid of cliques or Conventions, but by the people, then indeed a political revolution would commence, which would sweep the country from Maine to California. [Loud cheers.]

After this, Mr. MORTON, of North Carolina, was introduced, and made a speech. He seemed to be about 18 years of age, and his speech was interspersed with cheers for HOUSTON, BELL, SEWARD and HERNAN. Other speeches from various persons followed.

LETTER FROM GEN. HOUSTON.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON has written the following letter to JOHN H. MANLY, who announced to him that the people's mass meeting on the San Jacinto battle ground had nominated him for the Presidency:

AUSTIN, May 17.

SIR: Your letter, accompanying resolutions passed at a mass meeting held on the battle grounnd of San Jacinto, on the 21st ult., in which I am recommended as the People's candidate for the Presidency, is before me.

The place from which these resolutions emanate, the number of those who adopted them and the patriotic impulses which controlled their action, entitle them to my respect, and awaken in me grateful feelings toward a people, already endeared to me from past associations in troublous times and continued evidences of favor.

At no time since my entrance into public life have I withheld my service from my fellow-citizens. Whatever I am is of my country and belongs to it.

I have never lost confidence in the masses or transferred my allegiance from them to cliques or conventions, and the spontaneous expression of the popular will, transmitted by you, is more grateful to my feelings than would be the indorsement of any convention. I can but say, in response to that expression, that if the independent masses of the country deem my name important in connection with the Presidency, they have a right to use it.

My life and record are matters of history. That my fellow citizens of Texas, to whom these are most familiar, should deem them sufficient guarantee for my fidelity, if elected President, is a matter of pride. Unless the life I have lived and the things I have done prove me worthy of the esteem of my countrymen, no platform, however well conceived, and no body, however numerous and distinguished, would make me so.

No period could be more propitious than the present for the assertion of the rights of the masses. Party spirit, sectionalism and Slavery agitation have brought the country to a point where all can see the danger, and I believe there yet exists patriotism sufficient to meet it. I cannot believe that the nation will stop in the full tide of its glory, or that our liberties will be sacrificed amid sectional strife. It is enough that Mexico should blot the history of this continent, Providence, so far from permitting us to descend to its ignoble position, will make the age of freedom glorious by its regeneration, and carry out both for Mexico and our Union, the beneficent idea so eloquently portrayed in the resolutions of the people of San Jacinto.

I have noticed in the proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention that my name was submitted to that body and balloted for. Justice to myself compels me to say that, while I appreciate the regard manifested for me by the numerous gentlemen who voted for me on that occasion, the use of my name was entirely unauthorized by me, and opposed to my well-known opinions. In a letter written March 25, 1860, I said:

"If my name should be used in connection with the Presidency, the movement must originate with the people themselves, as well as end with them. I will not consent to have my name submitted to any Convention, nor would I accept a nomination if it were tendered me, and procured by contrivance, trick or management."

The people alone have the nominating power, as they have that of election. If they declare for me, I desire them to do so, without the aid of "contrivance, trick or management" on the part of any of my friends. Thine, truly, SAM HOUSTON.

THE NEW-YORK HARDS AND MR. DOUGLAS.

NOTE FROM HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading of "The New-York Hards," you publish to-day a telegraphic dispatch from Albany, embodying what purports to be a letter in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, written by Hon. JOHN CRAMER, who is therein stated to be "delegate at large on the Wood Charleston delegation."

I wish to say that Mr. CRAMER was never a member of the delegation from this State, of which Mayor WOOD was the Chairman.

The only member of that delegation who has ever yet publicly declared himself for Mr. DOUGLAS' nomination, is Hon. J. M. MURPHY, of this City, who, however, was not present at Charleston. Had he been there, to witness the unprovoked and bitter hostility exhibited towards the "Wood delegation" by Messrs. SMALLEY, RICHARDSON, and every other leading friend of Senator DOUGLAS, probably even he would have modified his zeal.

It would indeed be strange if any of "the New-York Hards," at this day, were to follow the example of my octogenarian friend CRAMER, as your Albany dispatch says they are about to do. Twice—at Cincinnati, in 1856, and at Charleston, in 1860—every vote that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS could control has been cast against *them*, and in favor of the exclusive recognition of the organization headed by Mr. DEAN RICHMOND; and "the New-York Hards" have suddenly and strangely changed their nature, if they have learned to lick the foot that has so contemptuously spurned them. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1860.

GOV. SEWARD AND THE REPUBLICANS.

HAMLIN AND LINCOLN TO BE SUPPORTED, DESPITE THE DEFEAT OF THE LEADER.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 28.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—The past is dead; let the dead bury it, and let its mourners, if they will, go about the streets. —*Speech of Mr. Greeley before the Young Men's Republican Union.*

It is quite true that in the heat of battle the dead and wounded are left to the care of surgeons and nurses. This sentiment, therefore, uttered in a less vindictive spirit, would find ready acquiescence among the "mourners" of whom Mr. GREELEY speaks so contemptuously. These "mourners" constitute the rank and file, the bone and muscle, as well as the intelligence and patriotism of nearly every Republican State in the Union. And in the strongest and most reliable Republican States were those "mourners" most numerous. Is it, then, in good temper or taste, to rebuke thus an army of Republican soldiers who have heretofore done, and who will hereafter do, their whole duty, for manifesting no unmanly emotions of regard and regret for a "dead" chieftain who had led them through so many conflicts to so many triumphs? Was it thus, in 1848, after the Philadelphia Convention, when Mr. GREELEY "mourned" a "dead" statesman, that he was scoffed at by the friends of Gen. TAYLOR?

But true men, while they pay appropriate tributes to the worth of "slaughtered" heroes, neglect no living duty. Nor is it profitable to dwell long upon details connected with the sacrifice of a cherished leader, even when the means resorted to for its accomplishment were of questionable propriety. Enough, perhaps, has already been said on either side of the question to furnish the true solution. Had we written, as did our associate, when the feeling of disappointment, if not sense of injustice, was fresh and keen, we might have given utterance to thoughts now measurably tranquillised in contemplating the mighty rivers and beautiful prairies of the beautiful and boundless West.

Though parties do not belong to men, Gov. SEWARD had a strong and peculiar claim to the confidence, the regard, and the highest reward which his party could bestow. When, twelve years ago, he went into the United States Senate, he was almost the only exponent and representative of a sentiment which has revolutionized and fraternized fifteen Sovereign States. His whole term of service there has been signalized by toils and sacrifices, amid rancor and persecution, political and social, such as no other statesman in the country has ever experienced. His fidelity to freedom in the darkest hours; his boldness in exposing and denouncing misgovernment, on all occasions; his prompt and able resistance to aggressions and usurpations; his enlightened advocacy of all right measures, with his searching expositions of misrule and outrage, have taxed to the utmost all the faculties of his great mind. In the face of excited and threatening Senators, and regardless of the power of insolent Administrations, he stood up in his place always doing and daring whatever the occasion or the crisis demanded. When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS died, he bequeathed to WILLIAM H. SEWARD the duty of carrying forward the great work he left unfinished. If that illustrious patriot was permitted to revisit "Earth," upon what act of his political heir would he look with disfavor?

Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER devoted themselves to the service of their country and their party. They, however, could afford to be faithful, for fidelity cost them nothing. They were sustained by a party which disputed the supremacy of their adversaries, and were generally upheld by the votes of a majority of the Senate. But Gov. SEWARD, during his twelve years in the Senate—if the comparison may be allowed—has worn a crown of thorns and borne a cross. He has, however, by the integrity of his character, the purity of his life, the resources of his mind and the consistency of his record, compelled the respect of all just or manly opponents.

Impressed with a true sense of the value of these services, and imbued with convictions of the fitness of Gov. SEWARD for the greatest honor in their power to confer, the Republican people desired and expect his nomination for President. This expectation was general and manifest in all the Republican States. So strong, indeed, was this expectation that the *popular* feeling took that direction even in States where candidates of approved principles and distinguished character resided. But in States that have not yet organized as Republican, and in others whose Republican organizations only serve to repel the accusation of sectionalism, the nomination of Gov. SEWARD encountered opposition.

Gov. SEWARD was sacrificed, apparently, to strengthen doubtful States. We say *apparently*, because it was in part only true that his nomination would have weakened doubtful States. That, with responsible influences, was the *pretext* rather the *reason* for opposing his nomination. No man who reads and comprehends the "signs of the times," doubted the result of the Presidential Election with Gov. SEWARD as our candidate; and last and least of all, Mr. GREELEY, who knows quite well how *that* nomination would have weakened the common enemy. If Mr. G. should reply that SEWARD'S nomination would have driven votes to the John Bell ticket, we answer that Mr. G. knows where and how we should have been indemnified, three-fold, for every vote thus lost. No! Doubts of his success had nothing to do with the *Tribune's* opposition to the nomination of Gov. SEWARD. That idea impeaches its intelligence. Besides, the *Tribune* knows that Gov. SEWARD devolves the responsibility of deciding questions of this nature upon friends who have not yet allowed him to be beaten. Perhaps the *Tribune* will say that in spite of this complacency, Gov. SEWARD *was* beaten at Chicago. True, but possibly the evil would have been averted, if we had known that the *Tribune's* sole and single aim for two years has been to effect that object. We did not know, until informed recently by a *Tribune* editor, that Mr. GREELEY had given Gov. SEWARD notice of his "bitter end" hostility. And even when thus informed, so high was our estimate of his magnanimity, that we believed, in urging the nomination of an available candidate, Mr. GREELEY sincerely doubted the ability of our party to elect an exponent of the political sentiments and sympathies of the *Tribune*. But the ready acceptance of Mr. LINCOLN, whose Free-Soil record is as ultra, and whose principles harmonize exactly with those of Gov. SEWARD, perplexes us. It may be all consistent and right, but we cannot understand it.

We do not say that Mr. GREELEY'S hostility to Gov. SEWARD was unjust. It may, for aught we know, have had sufficient provocations to rest on. But it should, in our judgment, have been avowed. Where the feeling of hostility is so strong as to have prompted Mr. SEWARD,* to exclaim, "Now I am even with Gov. SEWARD," and to be followed after "the morn and cool reflection came," with the sentiment standing at the head of this article, it ought at least to have been open.

The expectations of the Republican people have been disappointed in the refusal of their National Convention to nominate Gov. SEWARD. A majority of its delegates were chosen to respond to the popular sentiment. That majority went to Chicago intending to do so, but enough of them, misled by outside pressure, partly sincere and partly insidious, yielded their "minds to the minds of other men."

Gov. SEWARD, from his entrance into public life, nearly thirty years ago, has been the pioneer of his party, clearing up the forests, preparing the soil and planting the "good seed." He came into the Senate of this State, as he went into that of the Union, to contend, almost single-handed, against Democratic Administrations, sustained by able and experienced statesmen and overwhelming majorities. Through every trial, and in all emergencies, he has proved faithful and fearless. Though always, in his perceptions and sympathies, in advance of his party, his powerful advocacy of its vital principles educated the people up to the standard of their chief representative. But in discharging that high duty he aroused the jealousies of his colleagues and incurred the hostility of his opponents, to appease whom he has now been sacrificed.

But we have dealt longer than was intended upon the sombre side of a picture which presents better features and brighter aspects. Neither Mr. LINCOLN nor his immediate friends are in any way responsible for the injustice of which we complain. His name was legitimately presented, and his nomination was honorably secured. It was the only name upon which all the elements of opposition to Gov. SEWARD could have been united. And this is a fortunate circumstance, for it is the name of a true man, and his nomination was one "fit to be made."

Disappointment, however severe, does not release Republicans from their obligations to the cause or the country. These obligations are superior to all merely personal considerations. We cannot afford, either by defection or inaction, to leave the Government in the hands of a party that, for eight years, outraged and violated all its principles, and now stands exposed to the world utterly and alike tyrannical, perfidious and imbecile.

We have, in LINCOLN and HAMLIN, men with clear heads and true hearts. They are capable and honest. We can support them as cheerfully, and will support them as zealously, as we should have supported the candidate whom New-York would have "delighted to honor."

*Mr. EVARTS did not see why the moving party now desired such haste, having waited until the present time without moving in the matter.

LAW REPORTS.

The Chamberlain Controversy.

MANDAMUS ISSUED TO THE COMPTROLLER.

Application of Nathan C. Platt.—On Monday evening Justice BONNEY granted an alternative *mandamus* against the Comptroller, requiring him to approve Mr. Platt's bonds as City Chamberlain, or to show cause on Tuesday why he did not. The matter was now returnable before Justice MULLEN at Chambers.

Mr. EVARTS, of counsel for the Comptroller, applied for a postponement until Wednesday. The papers were not served upon the Comptroller until late on Monday afternoon, and still later sent to counsel; and although they did not require any length of time or consideration in preparing an answer, still he desired to have conference and consultation, which as yet he had not had opportunity to have. Besides, he was engaged in the Omnibus suit, which would be summoned up in the course of the day; his presence would be required during the argument, as he had also to sum up his own case. He would rather the present motion would lie over until 12 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) than 10 o'clock, as he was more sure of commanding that hour than an earlier one.

Mr. D. D. FIELD would be very happy to accede to any request of his learned friend if it were in a case in which private personal convenience ought at all to be consulted. This was an application for a *mandamus* simply to compel the Comptroller to judge of the efficiency of certain bonds of Mr. Platt, who was the claimant to the office of the Chamberlain of the City—the custodian of the public money. A dispute had arisen between Mr. Stout and the applicant as to the legality of Mr. Stout's removal. It was of the utmost importance to the City, and to the parties, that an early decision should be rendered; for, as he was informed, no warrants could be issued nor money paid until the dispute is settled; besides, also, on the 1st of June there is a large amount of interest due on the City debt; and how that was to be paid, unless some disposition was made in this matter, counsel did not know.

There was a further reason. By the law of the State, a person appointed to an office is obliged to file his official bond within fifteen days after being informed of his appointment; and the applicant in this matter received such notice on the 15th of this month, and that time would expire on the 30th inst. His Honor would therefore see the necessity of disposing of this proceeding as soon as possible.

Mr. EVARTS did not see why the moving party now desired such haste, having waited until the present time without moving in the matter.

The Court said the application was reasonable, and as he could see nothing in the statements of counsel which should prevent it, the motion to postpone would be granted until 12 o'clock Wednesday.

D. D. Field for motion; W. M. Evarts opposed.

General Sessions.

LIQUOR DEALERS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY —THIRD TRIAL OF SHEPARD FOR MURDER AND ARSON—A SUPPOSED FUGITIVE SLAVE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND FINED $100.

The Grand Jury yesterday brought forty indictments into this Court, including one against Lawson, Wells, Totten, and the two Thompsons, for forging deeds. These parties were arrested through the agency of Mr. W. H. Allen, of the District Attorney's office, and held to bail. The Grand Inquest also indicted 53 persons, charged with having sold liquors on Sunday. The proprietors of the German gardens are largely included; among them are the Volks Garten, Lindenmuller's and the Stadt Theatre. The penalty, on conviction, will be punishable by six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250.

The third trial of James Shephard was to have commenced yesterday, but his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, moved for a postponement on the implied ground of the absence of one of the most material witnesses in behalf of the defence, who had removed to New-Jersey. Consequently the City Judge postponed the trial till next term; but it is very doubtful if that "highly important and missing witness" will be produced. As Recorder Barnard occupies the bench next term, the trial will undoubtedly proceed whether the witness appears or not. On the first trial of Shepard, whose alleged crime is murder and arson, he was convicted, Ex-Recorder SMITH being then on the bench. He was sentenced to be hung, but the ingenuity of his counsel obtained him a new trial, after it was denied by the Supreme Court, by application to the Court of Appeals. The second trial, in March last, resulted in a disagreement of the Jury, and now he is to be tried in the June term before Recorder BARNARD. If the Jury should a second time disagree, the District-Attorney will probably enter a *nolle prosequi*, and Shepard will be discharged. He has now been confined nearly two years and six months in the City Prison, and is regarded by the authorities as one of the most obstreperous and ill-behaved prisoners they ever had under their charge.

Mary Callahan was tried yesterday for passing counterfeit bills on March 22, the indictment being for forgery in the second degree. She was acquitted.

James Johnston, a colored man, presumed to be a fugitive slave, was